

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1915

PRICE THREE CENTS

SPEND \$109,000,000

Without a Dissenting Vote The Senate Passed The

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Without a dissenting vote the Senate today passed the army appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$109,000,000, while House aided in clearing up legislation for the session nearing a close by passing the \$6,000,000 fortifications bill.

The debate on the army bill, related to action of the Senate Committee in striking out of the House bill a provision which would prohibit the use of stop watches and other so-called scientific shop management methods in government plants, and deny appropriations for payment of bonuses to employees. Senators Hughes, Martin and others urged restoration of the provision, while Senator Root, declaring the committee should be sustained, made an appeal for the rewarding of ambition. The committee was sustained.

An all day discussion of the national defense marked the passage of the fortification bill in the House. Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, in charge of the measure, declared there was no danger of American fortifications being destroyed by a hostile fleet; that the fleet of an enemy would not seek to reduce fortresses if it had control of the sea and would not waste ammunition shooting from a range of 21,000 yards.

Mr. Sherley admitted that there might be danger of bombardment of some cities, but insisted that the cost of fortifying all coast cities would be too tremendous to consider.

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, insisted that American trading ships should stay away from the "death zone" and that even the destruction of such vessels should not be permitted to involve the nation in war.

The House Appropriation Committee completed the general deficiency bill, the last of all the annual supply measures of Congress. The estimates covered in the bill aggregated \$9,000,000 from which considerable cut was made. Following disposition of the army bill, the Senate began consideration of the postoffice appropriation measure carrying \$317,945,869.

ROLL OF HONOR

TOWNSEND PUBLIC SCHOOL

The following pupils have received over an average of 90 per cent. for the past month:

10th grade—Ruth Reynolds, Elizabeth Richardson, Mildred Daniels.

9th grade—Dollie Hammond, Reba Rittenhouse, Leola Ratledge, Helen Reynolds, Miriam Hutchison.

8th grade—Milton Graves, Irving Hart, Leilah Money, Gladys Pollitt.

7th grade—Helen Pritchard, Florence Unruh, Mabel Harmon, Edward Graves, Elsie Powell, Thelma Wilson, Margaret Collins.

6th grade—Charles Treleven, Stockton Townsend, Maud Bramble, Mabel Shockley.

5th grade—Clara Unruh, Elizabeth Maloney, Elsie Landon, Pearl Wells, Essie Curliott, Ralph Heindol, Jack Trelaven.

4th grade—Edna Reynolds, Margaret Wilson, Anna Bratton, Edward Hart, Harmon Reynolds, Jr.

3d grade—Mary Schwatka, Mary Watts, Esther Money, Esther Hutchison, Myrtle Ivory, Mildred Tomlinson, Etta Skaggs, Grace Guessford, John Hutchison, Avery Shockley, Irving Vanhorn, Elmer Pritchard, Gilbert Hayden, Jr.

2d grade—Lillian Alfrie, Davis Staats, Elizabeth Watts, William Pinder, Howard Alfrie, Virginia Wells, Bradford Naylor.

1st grade—Walter M. Lee, Walter H. Lee, Paul Wiley, Willie Coleman, Walter Parks.

[Published by request]

SOLVE THE MEANING

God made Adam out of dust
But thought it best to make me first,
So I was made before the man
To answer God's most Holy Plan.
My body He did make complete
Without an arm or legs, or feet;
My ways and actions did control,
Yet fashioned me without a soul.
A living being I became,
And Adam gave to me a name;
Then from his presence I withdrew,
Nor more of Adam ever knew.

I, did my Maker's laws obey,
From them I never went astray;
Thousands of miles I run in fear,
But seldom on the earth appear.

Now God in me did something see,
And put a living soul in me,
But soon of me my God did claim,
And took from me that soul again.

Now soon as 'e that soul had fled,
I was the same as when first made;
Without an arm, or foot or leg,
I travel now from pole to pole.

I labor hard both day and night,
To follow him I give much light;
Thousands of people, young and old,
Shall by my death great light behold.

No fear of death shall trouble me,
For bliss or woe I ne'er shall see;
To Heaven I shall never go,
Nor to the dismal shades below.

The solution to the above verses will be published in our next issue.

GRANGE NOTES

Efficiency was the theme for consideration at Peach Blossom Grange, last Friday afternoon, at which meeting there was a large attendance.

At the roll call all present expressed their views on what improvements would be desirable for our town. Those mentioned were: More frequent cleaning of North Broad street above Lockwood street during the corn canning season.

Thoughtfulness of and practical sympathy for the deserving poor.

The opening of Scott street through to Cochran street thereby making more accessible to business centers, the upward of 500,000 dollars of business traffic each year part of the thoroughfare now leading across lots.

The formation of the Base Ball Club and the outdoor gymnasium.

Dealers in town having a larger and better supply of seeds and fence material.

The Sewerage System if the town can afford the expense.

Consolidation of the rural school district.

The Grange appointed the following Relief Committee, J. A. Cleaver, William Price, George H. Kohl, Mrs. Alzayda Redgrave, Mrs. Oka Warren and Mrs. Nannie Deakney.

Mr. Henry Thompson, Past Master of Delaware State Grange, made an address and explained the working of the fourth degree.

Mr. W. D. Bradford, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. McDowell were appointed delegates to the Pomona Grange, Thursday, March 4th, at 10.30 A. M. in the A. O. U. E. Hall, 900 Washington street, Wilmington.

The next meeting of the Grange Friday evening, March 5th, will be initiation night. A large class of applicants is expected, and two or three officers elect not present at the regular installation, will be installed into their respective stations.

Why Don't They?

As we look at the picture of two of the richest Americans as they appeared to testify before the Commission which is investigating industrial interests, we think how futile is the grab for money, beyond what is necessary for our needs. Mr. Rockefeller especially looks near dissolution. It is said he would be happy to surrender his holdings to workers and make them partners. His millions are the mill-stones around his neck. Why is it some millionaire doesn't establish a commission and endow it to promote agriculture? There are thousands of young, intelligent and aggressive men who would go to farming if they had the capital. The endowment of libraries, colleges and hospitals is all right, but it does not help those who need help the most. There are millions of acres of waste lands that could be made productive, giving employment to the unemployed and food to the hungry.

Identified Her Assailant

Miss Evelyn Spear, of St. Augustine, Cecil County, Md., who for some time past had been residing in Baltimore, on Monday, in the Criminal Court, No. 2, of that city, testified that she could positively identify Cornelius Mayo, a negro, as the man who had on January 16th, last, committed a felonious assault upon her on a vacant lot near her home at 2003 Presbury street. The case was tried before the Court. The defense attempted to prove an alibi.

Miss Spear said that her assailant seized her and when she attempted to scream hit her over the head with the butt end of a revolver. She came home with blood flowing from her face.

The testimony in the case is to be written up by the stenographer and the judges withheld their decision.

Maxwell Farm Sold

Mr. James B. Messick, executor of the estate of the late Alexander Maxwell, on last Saturday afternoon, sold at the Middletown hotel the 310 acre farm for \$25,150. The dwelling on Main street, was not offered, the proceeds from the farm being ample to satisfy all claims. The sale drew quite a large crowd. Several parties from Wilmington being present and bidding. The bidding was quite lively and the farm was finally knocked down to Willard B. Biggs, who it is understood was representing his brother-in-law, Oscar Goodhand, of New York City. The purchase of the Maxwell farm puts Mr. Goodhand in possession of 730 acres of the very finest land in this vicinity.

The Sixteenth Dry State

After June 1, 1915, Arkansas will join the rapidly growing rank of Prohibition states. On February 5, the Senate of the State of Arkansas, by a vote of 32 to 2, passed a state-wide bill, which had previously passed the house. This makes the sixteenth state that has adopted Prohibition and the seventh that has performed this act within the past six months. If this bill keeps up, the national Congress will have to hustle to beat the band or three-fourths of the states of the Union will have adopted Prohibition by state enactment. It is at the question of national Prohibition that the Wash. Post has been published by the Wash. Post.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO
Miss Willie King has accepted a position in Wilmington.

Miss Blanche Spry visited relatives in Wilmington last week.

Judge H. C. Conrad, of Georgetown, was a visitor in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Elja H. Penington has been staying with her sister Mrs. Metten.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Yoshell, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Carl Harrington is visiting her parents, Mr. Julian Cochran and wife.

Mrs. Harry Ford, of Wilmington, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Messick.

Mr. Irving Brockson, of Newark, was a recent visitor with his parents here.

Miss Lottie Jolls has returned from a two weeks' visit with Wilmington relatives.

Miss Elizabeth Gibbs, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Mary Gibbs.

Mrs. S. B. Foard had her sister Mrs. Staveley, of Chestertown, Md., for a recent visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tatman, of Wilmington, spent last Sunday with Mr. Tatman's sisters.

Mrs. Reed, of Ellendale, is a visitor at the home of her daughter Mrs. Warren S. P. Combs.

Miss May McPaul, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Mrs. A. M. Chamberlaine.

Mrs. J. B. Foard was an Elkton, Md., visitor last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Sterling Evans.

Hobart C. Wheat, of Elmira N. Y. is spending the week with his aunt Mrs. L. C. Druley near town.

Mrs. F. H. Moore was a recent visitor with her aunts Mrs. Whittaker and Miss Essie Hall at Principio, Md.

Mrs. John T. Hayes, of Bear Station, has been staying with her sister Mrs. T. E. Hurn, on Cass Street.

Miss Ethel W. Brady has returned from a visit with her cousin, Mrs. Henry M. McCullough, at Elkton, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Price, of near Cecilton, Md., spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Conner, near town.

Mrs. Duval Gibbs and Miss Madeline Tatman have returned from a stay at the home of Mr. Harry Griffith near Sassafras.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Metten had with them on Sunday their sons John F. Metten, of Philadelphia, and Irving H. Metten, of New York.

Mrs. Rosa Weber and daughter Mrs. Curtis Millman and daughter Dorothy spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Philadelphia and Swedesboro.

Want Present Law to Stand

Bishop Frederick J. Kinsman, of the Episcopal diocese of Delaware, Bishop John J. Monaghan, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Wilmington, and Dr. E. L. Hofferke, superintendent of the Wilmington district of the Wilmington Methodist Episcopal Conference, together with thirty-one prominent clergymen of other denominations, have joined in a protest against the proposed amendment to the marriage laws of Delaware.

The action of these clergymen is due to their belief that if the bill pending before the legislature becomes a law, Wilmington's former unsavory reputation as a getna green will be restored.

The protesting ministers declare that the law as it stands is satisfactory to them, and they are especially opposed to any change in the provisions, which prohibit non-residents marrying within less than ninety-six hours after obtaining a license. The proposed amendment would permit non-residents to marry within six hours after procuring a license.

Baseball Uniforms Purchased

A representative of a Philadelphia sporting goods house was in town Monday and an order was given for 12 complete baseball suits, with shoes and caps by Manager D. W. Stevens of the Middletown Athletic Association. The suits are a brown-gray combination and will arrive in about six weeks. If the good weather continues work will commence in a few days. Manager Stevens has several good games arranged. The season will open on Decoration Day, with two games, and July 4, two games have been arranged with the Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Co. Team. Several Saturday dates are open and first class uniformed teams can be accommodated with games.

Warburton out for Governor

By a somewhat roundabout route, by a sort of "go-away-from-home-and-learn-the-news" report, the Republicans of Cecil County, Md., have discovered that William T. Warburton, Esq., has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. The announcement was made by the Warburton family, who are now in Cecil County. The explanation of the coat of arms of Glasgow is curious. On it is a tree with a bell hanging on one of its branches, a bird at the top of the tree, and a salmon, with a ring in its

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

February 28th. The Second Sunday in Lent.

Holy Communion at 8 o'clock A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10.30 A. M.

Sunday School session at 11.45 A. M. Evening Prayer and Address at 7.30 P. M.

Service on Wednesday evening, evening prayer and Sermon, by the Rev. John E. Parks, Rector of St. James' Church, Stanton, Delaware.

Meetings:—The Ladies' Guild, Thursday, at 2 o'clock.
The Woman's Auxiliary, Friday, at 2 o'clock.

The Junior Auxiliary, Friday at 4 o'clock. (In the Parish House)

The Lenten Services in St. Anne's are well attended. Come bring a friend! Will all the parishioners kindly remember to "lay by" as God has prospered you, so that a most generous Easter Offering may be taken? Can this amount be at least one hundred dollars?

The Rev. A. E. Clattenburg, Vicar of 'Christ-Immanuel' Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Del., preached in St. Anne's Church, Wednesday evening, and was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Donaghy, at the Rectory.

The Rev. Percy L. Donaghy, Rector of St. Anne's, completed his seventh year as Rector of the Parish on Ash Wednesday.

The Bishop of the Diocese awaits an invitation to come to St. Anne's Church, to administer the Rite of Confirmation. The Rector would like to know of any adults who may be thinking about Confirmation so that he may send them an invitation to attend the classes.

The 'Laying on of Hands' is the birthright of the Christian and has been from the earliest days the door that leads to the Holy Communion, which sacrament is the highest privilege of the Christian soul on earth. It is important that persons who are thinking of confirmation, should make themselves known to the Rector, without delay, and also that they should arrange to attend faithfully the instructions. The latter will be given in the Church on Tuesday afternoons, at four o'clock, to suit those who can come at this hour, and on Tuesday evenings, in the Church, at 7.30 P. M.

The attendance at Sunday School last Sunday was the best thus far this year. Let our motto be, "Every One Present Every Sunday."

We are desirous of hearing from Communicants, who wish to donate flowers for the Altar. Will you not select a Sunday, for instance, the nearest date of some departed relative, and provide flowers?

BETHESDA CHURCH NOTES

The revival at Bethesda M. E. Church has been in progress nearly six weeks and large congregations have attended the services. At times the auditorium has been crowded. To date there have been 133 conversions. The meeting Thursday evening was of a farewell character. Miss Shay, who has worked indefatigably and most successfully left for Fleetwood, Pa., Friday morning, much to the regret of a host of friends, to whom she has endeared herself during these weeks of toil. Her singing, exhortations, altar calls and personal work, have made an impression upon the hearts of the people which time will not soon efface. The revival of Jan. Feb. 1915, will go down in history as the greatest meeting ever held in this town. On Sundays and at prayer-meetings the pastor will continue to sound the evangelistic note.

Sunday, the pastor will preach at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Persons will have a chance to join church.

Brotherhood Devotional meeting at 9.30 a. m.

Sunday School at 2 p. m.

Jr. League Saturday at 3 p. m.

Forest Church Notes

Special services, preceding the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, will begin on tomorrow (Sunday) and will continue through the week. The following are the appointments: Monday evening, March 1st, the Rev. James M. L. Eckard, of Smyrna; Tuesday, the Rev. James R. Kerr, of Darby, Pa.; Wednesday, the Rev. James M. L. Eckard; Thursday, the Rev. James R. Kerr; Friday, the Rev. F. H. Moore.

The Pastor's class for the instruction of those desiring to unite with the church, meets in the Library Room on Saturday afternoons at 2.30 o'clock.

"The Spirit of God maketh the reading, but especially the preaching, of the word, an effectual means of convincing and converting sinners, and of building them up in holiness and comfort through faith unto a nation."

A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

"In Red Man's Land"

"In Red Man's Land" by Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will be the subject presented in a series of lectures on four Fridays, March 5, 12, 19 and 26, 1915, in Forest Presbyterian Church. The speaker will be Mrs. D. E. Wiher, Washington, D. C. Study Class Secretary, Woman's Board of Home Missions. The topic for March 5, will be "The Indian on the Old Trail." The other topics will be announced later.

MRS. WRIGHT DEAD

A Former Resident and Teacher In Our Public Schools

WAS WELL KNOWN HERE

Mrs. Ellen Frances Taylor Wright passed away Thursday, February 11, at her home in Norridge, N. J.

Mrs. Wright was born July 29, 1841, the youngest child of Dea Nathaniel and Olive Whitten Taylor.

At eighteen she commenced teaching, a profession which she followed continuously until the 63d year of her life. She taught in Norridge, and most of the adjoining towns. Later she entered the Western Maine Normal School and was among its earlier graduates.

After her marriage she was associated with Mr. Wright for quite a number of years in the Middletown schools and under their efficient management these schools became among the best in the state.

The years of her residence in Delaware were very happy and she often spoke of the unfeigned kindness, courtesy and hospitality of the Delaware people. She experienced great satisfaction in the work which she was able to accomplish there. And in the many years that have since passed, she has frequently been reminded by letters and messages of how she still lived in the hearts of her former scholars. Her latter days have been brightened by frequent expressions from one and another of these scholars, of appreciation of the work she did for them.

Mrs. Wright was a woman of many fine qualities of mind, open-hearted and generous, ready to lend a helping hand, kindly disposed and interested in people. Her charities were numerous and gifts to church work and especially to missions, were frequent and often involved much self-sacrifice on her part. She was true and tender, and deeply loving to her relatives and friends.

She leaves an only nephew, Albert E. Taylor, his wife, Georgia B. Taylor, two grandnephews, Paul Belleville Taylor and Pierre Taylor, of Berkeley, California.

Of her late husband's family there remain a daughter, Mrs. J. L. Pepper, of Madison, and a nephew, Wallace E. Bruce, of Eagle Rock, Cal. A beloved sister-in-law, Mrs. Martha E. Taylor, of Fairfield Center, also survives.

Exchange.

MRS. NOWLAND DEAD

Mrs. Harriet Nowland, 75 years old, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elias Rhodes, Wilmington, on Monday. She had been ill since Christmas, when she suffered a stroke of paralysis. She had another stroke last Thursday.

Mrs. Nowland was the widow of Isaac Nowland, who died in Wilmington about thirteen years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Nowland were born and raised in Cecil county, Md., near Chesapeake City. For many years Mr. Nowland was employed as a blacksmith in the steam pump of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, at Chesapeake City, under T. N. Lorraine who was chief engineer, and the father of the present chief engineer of the canal. Mrs. Nowland was also well known in Cecil county. She is survived by five children, nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild. The children are Mrs. Elias Rhodes, Richard Nowland, of Wilmington; Mrs. Austin Brown Camden, N. J.; George Nowland, Elkton, Md., and Mrs. Ollie Baders, of Camden.

The grandchildren are: Olive, William and Elizabeth Rhodes, Bessie Nowland, Margaret Nowland, Francis Nowland, Gladys Bader, Mrs. Ollie Winter and Roy Brown. The great-granddaughter is a "lived Winte", of Camden, N. J. Funeral services were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, at 8 o'clock Wednesday night. The body was taken to Maryland on the 8.19 Delaware road train on Thursday morning to Mt. Pleasant, and from there to Bethel cemetery, near Chesapeake City, where interment was made.

CENTURY CLUB CALENDAR

The following interesting program has been arranged by the New Century Club for the next three months:

March 3d.—2 P. M. Executive Board meeting.

2.30 P. M. Business meeting. Discussion of Club House.

March 9th.—To be announced.

March 16th.—"Peace," Mrs. Duryea, Washington, D. C.

March 23d.—"Belgian Relief Work," Mrs. William C. Speakman.

March 30th.—"Conservation," Prof. A. E. Grantham, Delaware College.

April 6th.—2 P. M., Executive Board meeting.

2.30 P. M. Business Meeting.

April 13th.—8 P. M. Lecture, Mr. Edward James Cattell. Admission to non-members, 25 cents.

April 20th.—Piano Recital, Miss Frances Watkins.

April 27th.—"Shakespeare," Mr. George V. Clure, B. A., Mrs. Charles G. Ash, Hostess.

May 4th.—Annual Meeting, 2 P. M. Executive Board Meeting, 2.30 P. M. Business Meeting. Written reports of chairmen of standing committees.

Election of officers.

May 11th.—Installation of officers.

MURDER AND SUICIDE

DOVER, Feb. 22.—The outcome of what is believed to have been a suicide pact was discovered on Saturday afternoon, in a pavilion at the Richardson Park, north of Dover, bordering on Silver Lake, when the bodies of Foster I. Emery and May Laeger were found by some boys who were passing through the park. That the pair died together late Friday night is the belief of the keeper of the park, who lives some little distance away. He heard screams, but paid no particular attention to them.

When Emery's body was picked up the revolver with which he had committed the deed still was in his right hand, with his forefinger on the trigger. He evidently had shot the Laeger girl first and then turned the weapon against his own head. Both bodies were besmared with blood as they lay touching each other.

Investigation developed that nothing had been seen of the two since Friday night, when Mrs. Laeger left her boarding house here with Emery, whose home was in Little Creek. His father came to Dover and said he was not surprised, as his son had been shooting the revolver at his home, when the girl was there. Emery is alleged to have been jealous of the girl and it is supposed they had a quarrel.

In Emery's pocket was found a blank envelope and sheet of paper on which he may have intended to write a note, but had not done so. In the girl's pocket was found an envelope, bearing the word "Strychnine," poison, which had been purchased on Friday at the drug store of Clark & McDaniel in this town, by Emery, he stating at the time that he desired the strychnine for killing rats. The envelope had been opened and part of the contents gone which indicated that the girl either took the strychnine, or that part of it had been emptied into the bottle of whiskey. On the seat in the pavilion, lay the hat and pipe of Emery besides a quart bottle of whiskey, over half of which had been drunk.

LOCAL NEWS

The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal at W. C. JONES'.

Wagons and Dearborns for sale. J. C. GREEN.

WANTED—BALED HAY AND STRAW. S. B. FOARD.

FRESH AND SALT FISH at my store at all times. W. C. JONES.

Wagons and Dearborns for sale. J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides. W. C. JONES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Oak hall-stand and dining-room table, also walnut bedroom suit and sideboard. Apply to THIS OFFICE.

HIGH GRADE LEHIGH pea, nut, stove and egg coal always on hand and UNDER COVER. BEST GRADE GEORGES CREEK soft coal.

Phone 5. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FARMERS—Your Lime orders are now in season. We offer Run Kiln, Pulverized, Hydrated and Ground Limestone. Highest Carbonate. Lowest prices. Prompt shipments.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Double heater, nearly new; six dining room chairs, lounge, sprayer, clocks and other articles.

MRS. L. C. DOOLITTLE, near Mt. Pleasant, Del.

Joseph Burton, is the name

FRISCO EXPOSITION OPENED BY WIRE

President Touches Electric Button in White House.

GREAT PARADE TO GROUNDS

All Attendance Records Broken When the Gates Are Opened At the Great Panama-Pacific Show — Secretary Lane Represents Wilson, Who Will Go Later.

Washington. — President Wilson pushed a button at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon giving an electric signal which formally opened the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

The flash was conveyed from the White House to San Francisco both by telegraph and wireless. President Moore of the Exposition immediately sent back word that the flash had come through and that the Exposition was formally opened.

The President used a telegraph key attuned with gold nuggets which was used by President Taft in opening the Alaskan-Yukon Exposition. Present at the ceremony were Secretaries Bryan, McAdoo, Houston, Wilson and Daniels, Attorney-General Gregory, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Senators Works and Perkins, all the Representatives from California, Governor Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board and Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the President pushed the telegraph key down for several seconds amid a burst of hand-clapping.

"This appeals to the imagination rather than to the eye," said the President.

Flash Across Continent.

Exposition Grounds, San Francisco. — President Wilson, in the White House, by the touch of a button completed a telegraph circuit which automatically worked a relay key in the wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J. Instantly powerful electric waves leaped out across the continent.

A fraction of a second later they were received on aerials strung from the Tower of Jewels in the Exposition grounds. Another relay transmission transmitted them to apparatus which swung open the doors of the Palace of Machinery, unloosed the waters of the Fountain of Energy and detonated signal bombs in token of receipt.

All Attendance Records Broken. All records for Exposition first-day attendance were broken.

By 4 o'clock the turnstiles had clicked off 225,000 admissions, and it was expected that by midnight the total would have reached more than 300,000. The previous record was at the opening day of the St. Louis World's Fair, 176,453, in 1904.

The crowd was a spectacle in itself. It filled the grandstands, it packed the great courts and concourses, it poured through the aisles, it overflowed from the sidewalks into the avenues, from the hills to the bay, as far as the eye could reach in unending rivers of bobbing heads.

"Today is the triumph," said Governor Johnson, speaking for California, "of a San Francisco that nine years ago lay in ruins."

Secretary Lane Represents President. Owing to the presence of Secretary Lane, representing President Wilson, there was no exchange by telephone, as had been planned, of messages between the White House and President Moore, of the Exposition. Instead Secretary Lane transmitted the greetings of President Wilson and announcement was sent to him by telegraph that the exposition was open.

In opening his address Secretary Lane said, in part:

"To you, President Moore, and to your colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, I bear the congratulations of the nation on the opening of this international exposition. I have from the President the following telegram:

"Please convey my heartfelt congratulations to the authorities of the Exposition and express my hope that their highest expectations for its distinguished success will be more than realized.

President Going Within a Month. "Within a month I expect the President himself will be with you to greet the representatives of the nations who have joined in the creation of this new city by the Golden Gate. I come as a token bearer to speak a feeble word to the rich volume of his admiration for your courage, your enterprise and your genius.

"The sculptors who have ennobled these buildings with their work have surely given full swing to their fancy

PRIESTS HELD FOR RANSOM.

Carranza Officials Imprison 180 Mexican Clergymen.

Washington. — Further representations against the persecution by Carranza officials of Catholic priests in Mexico were made by Secretary Bryan, Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, was instructed to appeal directly to General Carranza in behalf of the 180 priests arrested by General Obregon in Mexico City, where they are detained in the National Palace.

BANK ROBBERS SECURE \$5,500.

Use Electricity In Drilling Safe and Powerful Explosive.

Farmersburg, Ind. — The safe in the Citizens' State Bank here was blown by robbers and \$5,500 taken. The robbery was discovered by the cashier, John L. Lloyd. Connections left in the tight fixtures show the safe had been drilled by electricity and a powerful explosive used to blow it open.

Slam produces a seedless grapefruit.

In seeking to symbolize the tale which this exposition tells. And among these figures I have sought for one which would represent to me the significance of this great enterprise.

"Prophets, priests and kings are here, conquerors and mystical figures of ancient legend but these do not speak the word I bear. My eye is drawn to the least conspicuous figure of all—the modest figure of a man standing beside two oxen who look down upon the Court of the Nations, when East and West come face to face.

The Man With the Ox Team.

"Without him we could not be here. Without him banners would not fly nor bands play. Without him San Francisco would not be today the gayest city of the globe. Shall I tell you who he is—this key figure in the arch of our enterprise?

"That slender, dauntless, plodding, modest figure is the American pioneer. To me he is far more. He is the adventurous spirit of our race. He is the long journey of this slight, modest figure that stands beside the oxen is at an end. The waste places of the earth have been found. But adventure is not to end. Here will be taught the gospel of an advancing democracy—strong, valiant, confident, conquering—upborne and typified by the independent spirit of the American pioneer."

Forty-one foreign nations and 43 States and 3 Territories of the American Union are participating in the Exposition. "This is the world in epitome," said Dr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, the director-in-chief, in a brief dedicatory address. "Within the inclosure of these exposition grounds there are no foreigners. All may stand and step upon this soil as if it were their native land."

All in Gigantic Parade.

Salvos of artillery salutes, shrieking whistles and sirens, pealing bells, rolling drums and piercing fifes had wakened the city at dawn. The day had been declared a legal holiday and nearly all the business houses and factories were closed to permit their employees to march in the gigantic parade, which early took possession of the grounds.

In the parade were Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, Governor Johnson, the Senate and Assembly of California, the Governor and entire Legislature of Nevada, Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, Mayor Rose of Los Angeles and the Mayors of many other California cities.

The formal aspect of the dedication was made as short and simple as possible. United States soldiers and marines escorted Secretary Lane, Governor Johnson and the other officials to a stand facing the main entrance to the Exposition, where they were welcomed by President Charles C. Moore and the other executive officers.

2,451 MINERS KILLED.

Casualties in 1914 Were 334 Fewer Than in 1913.

Washington. — The United States Bureau of Mines made public the casualty list last year for the army of three-quarters of a million men employed in American coal mines, showing that a total of 2,451 miners lost their lives.

Comparing the deaths in mining operations with those for 1913, there is a decrease of 334, or one man less killed for nearly every day in the year. "Shocking as is the violent death of 2,451 men in a year's time in a peaceful industry," said Van H. Manning, acting director of the bureau, "the men of the bureau who are engaged in the campaign to reduce this casualty list find, in comparison with other years, some facts that are rather comforting and some indications that the improvement noted in the saving of life will be further accentuated as the years pass.

OFFENSE TO CARRY LIQUOR.

West Virginia "Dry" Law in Effect Next Saturday.

Wheeling, W. Va. — It will be almost a crime to have the odor of liquor on one's breath in West Virginia after next Saturday, when the amendments to the West State Prohibition law, passed at the present session of the Legislature, go into effect. After that day it will be an offense to carry strong drink into any public place, and those who have been taking their tipple to the club for personal use will be unable to do so without breaking the law.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED BY MOB

He Took Part in Battle in Which Two Were Killed.

Pleasant Hill, Mo. — A white man, believed to be W. F. Williams, of Hot Springs, Ark., who took part in a pistol battle in which a policeman and an unidentified man were killed, was taken from the jail here and lynched by a mob.

AIR BOMB KILLS WOMEN.

Paris Says An Austrian Machine Dropped It On Cettinje.

Paris. — It was semi-officially announced in Paris that an Austrian aeroplane flew over Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, on February 18 and dropped nine bombs. Two women were killed and four children were wounded by the explosions, according to the statement.

PERU TO IMPORT FLOUR.

To Buy From United States To Reduce Cost Of Bread.

Lima, Peru. — The government has decided to import flour from the United States and sell it here at cost price to reduce the cost of bread. In an effort to meet the present financial crisis the finance minister is seeking to arrange a loan of \$1,750,000.

In Bavaria, Germany, a number of towns have decided to introduce unemployment insurance.

GERMAN REPLY TO UNITED STATES

Is a Firm Reiteration of the Retaliation Plan.

SELF-DEFENSE MEASURE

Points Out With Great Emphasis Big Traffic in Arms Between This Country and Allies—Papers Characterize Reply As Satisfactory.

Berlin, via Amsterdam. — The text of the German reply to the United States' protest against the submarine blockade was made public, and it is, as expected, a firm reiteration of the German claim that her action is a legitimate retaliation against English methods.

In tone the answer is especially friendly to the United States, but it is carefully set forth that Germany took the steps she did only after mature deliberation and "because the English measures are in violation of the accepted principles of international law."

The German Government is declared to be "in accord with the United States that it is in a high degree desirable to avoid misunderstandings which might arise from the measures announced by the German Admiralty." Reference is made to the note of February 4, which, it is stated, accurately set forth the reasons for the German action.

"Measure Of Self-Defense."

"This action is in no way a measure directed against the commerce of neutrals," it says, "but represents solely a measure of self-defense imposed on Germany by her vital interests against England's methods of warfare."

It is stated that Germany at all times has adhered to the valid international rules of warfare and agreed at the very outset of the war to ratify the principles of the declaration of London. It is pointed out that until today Germany has permitted the transportation of provisions from Denmark although she has always been in position to prevent it.

Germany also subscribes to the note of the United States to England on December 29, protesting against British interference with American shipping. The holding up of the Wilhelm's cargo of foodstuffs is referred to as a flagrant breach of international law.

Germany is declared to be off from her overseas supply by the "silent or protesting toleration of neutrals, both as regards conditions and actual contraband of war, while Great Britain is, with the toleration of neutral governments, supplied with both."

As To Traffic In Arms.

"The German Government," explains the note, "feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of right and the toleration of wrong on the part of the neutrals are matters absolutely at the discretion of the neutrals and involve no formal violation of neutrality."

This, it is declared, is merely pointed out because Germany feels that her legitimate commerce rights are severely prejudiced by the fact that neutrals in safeguarding their rights in legitimate commerce with Germany, according to international law, have up to the present achieved no, or only insignificant results while they are making unlimited use of their right by carrying on contraband traffic with Great Britain and our other enemies."

Obligated To Take Step.

It is pointed out that neutrals have the right, which they should exercise, of forcing the cessation of contraband trade, especially in arms, with Germany's enemies. The note then concludes:

"In view of this situation, Germany, after six months of patient waiting, sees herself obliged to answer Great Britain's murderous method of naval warfare with sharp counter-measures. If Great Britain in her fight against Germany summons her as an ally for the purpose of imposing upon a civilized people of 70,000,000 the choice between destitution and starvation or submission to Great Britain's commercial will, then Germany today is determined to take up the gauntlet and appeal to similar allies."

Satisfactory, Say Papers.

All the German newspapers characterize the German reply as eminently satisfactory to the nation.

Great interest has been aroused by a statement written by Count von Reventlow, the naval expert and critic.

NATIONAL MOVIE CENSORS.

Report To House Favors Commission Of Five To License Films.

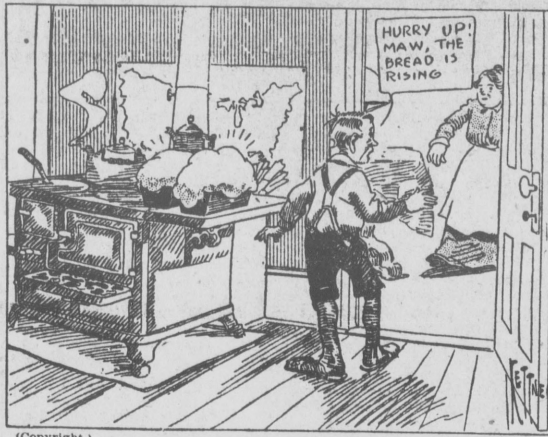
Washington, D. C. — State or municipal censorship of moving picture films cannot be adequate because of the character of the motion picture industry, says a favorable report on the Hughes bill for a federal motion picture commission, filed with the House. Five commissioners to license films which go into interstate commerce are proposed in the bill.

TO WARN AWAY GERMAN SHIPS.

Argentine Questions Status Of Ardonna and Holger.

Buenos Ayres. — The Argentine government is considering the matter of warning the German steamer Holger and the auxiliary cruiser Ardonna to leave this port within 24 hours or be disarmed and interned. The Holger arrived here yesterday, having aboard the crews of several merchant ships sunk in January and February by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

BREAD GOES UP AGAIN



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in which he declares that, if anything, the Government has been too conciliatory.

"These shipments of weapons to our enemies referred to by the Government," says Reventlow, "have filled public opinion in Germany with deep indignation and bitterness against the United States. Statistics of the amount of these shipments show the Germans are not justified in speaking of friendly relations."

Not Safe Without Convoys.

He declares that unless United States ships are escorted by United States warships submarine commanders cannot be made responsible for their safety.

The Tageblatt characterizes the reply as "calmly firm and an excellent document."

Die Post declares that the note "must convince America that neither the German people nor its leaders will give way in weakly compliance or fear, as plainly is hoped in Washington."

NOTED EX-OUTLAW DEAD.

Frank James, Among Last Of James Gang, Succumbs To Apoplexy.

Excelsior Springs, Mo. — Frank James, one of the last surviving members of the notorious James gang, died on his farm near here. James, who was 74 years old, had been in ill health several months, and was stricken with apoplexy early today. One of the last members of a notorious robber band whose almost unparalleled career of crime during the Civil War and the unsettled period that followed kept the people of a dozen States in terror, Frank James had been living the life of a quiet farmer for more than 30 years.

PRISON FOR FIVE BANKERS.

Get From One To Five Years For Wrecking Company.

Memphis, Tenn. — Four officials of the defunct Chickasaw Bank and Trust Company were sentenced to five years in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary and a fifth received a sentence of one year for using the mails to defraud in connection with the bank's failure two years ago. The men were: George E. Neuhardt, president; S. L. Sparks, cashier; J. Goldbaum and J. D. Browne, directors, five years, and Paul J. Nelson, teller, one year. An appeal was filed and the defendants were released on bond.

DIES AFTER 59-DAY FAST.

Tailor Tried Starvation For Stomach Trouble.

Palo Alto, Cal. — Louis C. Roth, a tailor, died here from starvation, self-inflicted, in an effort to dissipate stomach trouble. Roth began a contest with his malady in the middle of December and for 59 days abstained from food. Last Sunday he announced that his appetite had returned and that he felt himself the victor of his complaint. After that he took small quantities of orange juice, but the weakened digestive organs were unable to retain the nourishment.

ODDS AGAINST U. S. WAR 5 TO 1.

Lloyds Asks 20 Guineas Per Cent. On Six Months' Policy.

London. — Insurance was placed at Lloyds at 20 guineas per cent. on policies covering the holder against war between the United States and Germany within six months. One month ago the premium for this same risk and period of time was 5 guineas per cent. In effect the rate quoted means the wagers are offered at 5 to 1 that the United States will not become involved in war with Germany within the ensuing six months.

TO FIGHT PLAGUE IN HAVANA.

Measures To Be Adopted Approved By Surgeon General Blue.

Washington, D. C. — Surgeon General Blue, of the Public Health Service, approved measures for fighting a bubonic plague outbreak in Havana suggested by cable by Surgeon Glegorio Gutierrez, who was sent from Key West to investigate. There have been three human cases of the plague reported, all of them ending fatally, according to the dispatch from Surgeon Gutierrez.

HAZERS TO BE ARRESTED.

Victim Found Bound, His Flesh Cut By the Ropes.

Erie, Pa. — Arrests of a number of pupils of Burns School, who cruelly hazed Charles Anderson, were promised by the police. The boy was found by his school teacher, bound and underneath an overturned piano box. His wrists and ankles were lacerated by the ropes.

The English income tax was first established 73 years ago.

BRITAIN TO CAST WAR RULES ASIDE

Note to U. S. Brings Warning of Drastic Plans.

FORCED TO IT, SAYS GREY

Reply To Protest Against Interference With Commerce Declares England Has Been Considerate Of Neutrals' Rights.

Washington, D. C. — Great Britain's second and complete reply to the American note of protest, which on December 28 last asked for an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet, was made public by mutual agreement between the State Department and the British Foreign Office.

While dealing mainly with the subject presented by the diplomatic communication from Washington, the note contains a plain intimation that Great Britain, in retaliation for the campaign against British shipping which the German Admiralty has announced it will inaugurate, is about to embark upon a plan of warfare in which rules and precedents will be disregarded.

To Retaliate Against Germany.

The note, addressed to Ambassador Page by Sir Edward Grey under date of February 10, denies that the depression in American industries is due to the activity of the British fleet, and suggests, among other causes, the shortage of shipping facilities, the consequent diminution of cotton trade and the destruction by submarine mines, "laid by the enemy indiscriminately," of many neutral vessels.

After giving a lengthy and detailed answer to the charge that American ships and cargoes were being unduly detained, the communication contains in its concluding paragraph the announcement that Great Britain intends to take retaliatory measures against the German submarine campaign against enemy ships, but does not reveal their nature.

Conceding that foodstuffs intended for the civil population of a country are not contraband, the British Government points out that "in any country in which there exists such tremendous organization for war as now obtains in Germany, there is no clear division between those whom the Government is responsible for feeding and those whom it is not."

"It will still be our endeavor," says the final paragraph, "to avoid injury and loss to neutrals, but the announcement by the German Government of their intention to sink merchant vessels and their cargoes without verification of their nationality or character and without making any provision for the safety of non-combatant crews or giving them a chance of saving their lives, has made it necessary for his Majesty's Government to consider what measures they should adopt to protect their interests. It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and for the other to remain bound by them."

LOCK HEAD OF BANK IN CLOSET.

Chicago Bandits Then Make Off With \$2,000.

Chicago. — Four men entered the Western Savings Bank, a private institution on the West Side, forced President Frank Roti into a closet and ran away with \$2,000 they took from the vault. Roti was alone in the bank when the robbers came in.

Seen In Irish Sea Before. It is true that this was not the first time that a hostile submarine has been

operated on at once and has a chance to recover.

Hazellbrook, via Paris. — A soldier priest was saying mass in a church at Elverdingue, near Ypres, when a German shell exploded over the building. A portion of the missile came through the roof and struck the priest on the head. He was taken to the nearest hospital, where an operation was performed and it is hoped he will recover, though his condition is serious.

READY TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE.

New York Constitutional Amendment Resolution Signed.

Albany, N. Y. — Every legal step necessary to putting a suffrage amendment to the Constitution before the voters of New York for approval or disapproval this fall now has been taken. The last act, the signing of the resolution to permit balloting on the proposed amendment, was performed by the Governor.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Fate Of Ship Bill Will Not Influence Wilson, 'Tis Said.

Washington, D. C. — President Wilson has virtually decided not to call an extra session of Congress on March 5, no matter what the fate of the Ship Bill. No official announcement of his intention was made, but in congressional quarters it is well understood. Work was begun on mapping out the details of the President's trip to the San Francisco Exposition.

SECOND SHIP SUNK BY MINES HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE

Battles on the Continent Continue With Ever-Increasing Intensity—Attacks and Counter Attacks Have Become Much More Numerous.

Berlin, via London. — The American steamer Carib has gone to the bottom off the German coast in the North Sea as a result of running on a mine.

At the time of this disaster the Carib was en route to the German port of the route laid down in the German marine instructions.

Admiralty Blames Steamers. The German Admiralty has communicated a memorandum to Commander Walter R. Gherardi, the American Naval Attaché, pointing out that the destruction of the American steamers Evelyn and Carib was due to their not following the course prescribed by the German Admiralty to a point northwest of Helgoland.

The memorandum reiterates the assurance of the German Government as to the safety of the prescribed course.

Captain Smith, of the Evelyn, has been asked for a report as to the locality of the disaster. This report is expected to show whether the Evelyn wandered within the defensive German mine fields or whether she struck mines laid by a belligerent power other than Germany.

James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, presented to the Foreign Office the American note, which embodies the American proposals for the settlement of the situation arising from the British embargo on foodstuffs into Germany and the German warfare against British mercantile shipping.

It is understood that proposals were submitted simultaneously in London. No statement regarding the nature of these proposals or the German attitude on them can be obtained here, but it is believed that there is at least a prospect of their acceptance by Germany.

ALLIES TO JOIN IN RETALIATION.

London. — Almost coincident with unofficial reports that Austria proposes to follow the example of her ally by making war on merchant ships in the Adriatic came the announcement by Premier Asquith, in the British House of Commons, that the much-discussed retaliatory plan of Great Britain, though still tentative, was much broader in scope than had been previously suggested, in that it was a matter for the consideration of all the Allies, and that a joint note concerning it might be expected from the Allies.

AMERICAN SHIP BLOWN UP.

London. — The American steamer Evelyn, from New York for Bremen with a full cargo of cotton, struck a mine off Borkum Island, in German waters, in the North Sea. Her captain and all of her crew were saved.

The Evelyn is the first American vessel to meet with disaster as a result of the sea warfare of the European nations. She did not sink within the war zone included in the German Admiralty's decree of February, which went into effect on Thursday.

Borkum Island lies directly off the German coast, at the mouth of Ems River, and is German territory.

The Evelyn was a single screw steel steamship and was commanded by Captain Smith.

She belonged to A. H. Bul' & Co., of New York, and was chartered by the Harris-Irby Cotton Company to take a cargo of cotton to Bremen. She was 252 feet long and 1,185 tons net. She was built in Southampton, England, in 1883. Her home port was Philadelphia. During the Spanish-American War she was used as a government collier.

London. — A German submarine in the Irish Sea torpedoed without notice the British coasting steamer Cambank, of 1,990 tons register. Three of the crew were killed and a fourth was drowned while the men were taking to the boats.

It came about the same time that the Anglo-French fleets were bombarding the Dardanelles forts and while the Russians, according to a telegram received from Petrograd, were administering a defeat to the Germans at Ossowetz, Poland, and driving back to the frontier the troops who had attacked that fortress.

Except for the loss of life, the sinking of the Cambank was not in itself a serious matter, but the presence of a German submarine near the route which the Atlantic liners take on their way to and from Liverpool, and along which many steamers pass daily, is bound to cause some uneasiness.

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operated on at once and has a chance to recover.

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In these waters, but the last one to visit them gave the crews of the three ships which she sank an opportunity to leave the vessels before sinking them.

The Cambank, apparently, had slowed down to pick up her Liverpool pilot when she was observed by the submarine and torpedoed. While the sinking of this steamer can, however, raise no diplomatic problems, a serious situation may arise out of the torpedoing of the Norwegian tank steamer Belridge, which, according to the British Admiralty was struck by a torpedo off Folkestone.

Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green

Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes

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SYNOPSIS.

A curious crowd of neighbors invade the mysterious home of Judge Ostrander, county judge and eccentric recluse, following a veiled woman who has gained entrance through the gates of the high double barriers surrounding the place. The woman has disappeared but the judge is found in a cataleptic state. Bela, his servant, appears in a dying condition and prevents entrance to a secret door. Bela dies. The judge awakes. Miss Weeks tells him what has occurred during his seizure. He secretly discovers the whereabouts of the veiled woman. She proves to be the widow of a man, died before the judge and electrocuted for murder years before. Her daughter is engaged to the judge's son, from whom he is estranged, but the murder is between the lovers. She plans to clear her husband's memory and asks the judge's aid. Alone in her room Deborah Scoville reads the newspaper clippings telling the story of the murder of Algernon Etheridge by John Scoville in Dark Hollow. Twelve years before, the judge and Mrs. Scoville met at Spencer's. Folly and she showed him how, on the day of the murder, she did not know the her husband had not worn that cap on the fatal day. The judge engages her and her daughter Reuther to live with him in his mysterious home.

CHAPTER VII.

A Bit of Steel.

"When are you going to Judge Ostrander's?"

"Tomorrow. This is my last free day. So if there is anything for me to do, do tell me, Mr. Black, and let me get to work at once."

"There is nothing you can do. The matter is hopeless. I told you so the other night, and now, after a couple of days of thought on the subject, I am obliged to repeat my assertion. Your own convictions in the matter, and your story of the shadow and the peaked cap may appeal to the public and assure you some sympathy, but for an entire reversal of its opinion you will need substantial and incontrovertible evidence. Find me something definite to go upon and we will talk."

Doubtfully she eyed him. "What you want," she observed at length, with a sigh, "is the name of the man who sauntered down the ravine ahead of my husband. I cannot give it to you now, but I do not despair of learning it. I have got to renew old acquaintances; revive old gossip; possibly, recall to life almost obliterated memories."

Mr. Black, dropping his hand from his vest, gave her his first look of unqualified admiration.

"You ring true," said he. "I have met men qualified to lead a forlorn hope; but never before a woman. Allow me to express my regret that it is such a forlorn one."

Mrs. Scoville rose. Then she sat down again, with the remark:

"I have a strange notion. It's a hard thing to explain and you may not understand me, but I should like to see, if it still exists, the stick—my husband's stick—with which this crime was committed. Do the police retain such things? Is there any possibility of my finding it laid away in some drawer at headquarters or on some dusty shelf?"

Mr. Black was again astonished. Was this callousness or a very deep and determined purpose.

"You shall see the stick if it is still to be found. I will take you to police headquarters if you will go heavily veiled. We don't want any recognition of you there yet."

"Mr. Black, you are very good. How soon?"

"Now," he announced, jumping up to get his hat.

There was one little fact of which Mr. Black was ignorant—that the police had had their eye on the veiled lady at Claymore inn for several days now and knew who his companion was the instant they stepped into head quarters. In vain his plausible excuses for showing his lady friend the curiosities of the place; her interest in the details of criminology was well understood by Sergeant Doolittle. Therefore, when he saw the small, mocking eye of the lawyer begin to roam over the shelves, and beheld his jaw drop as it sometimes did when he sought to veil his purpose in an air of mild preoccupation, he knew what the next request would be, as well as if the low sounds which left Mr. Black's lips at intervals had been words instead of inarticulate grunts. He was, therefore, prepared when the question did come.

"Any memorial of the Etheridge case?"

"Nothing but a stick with blood marks on it. That, I'm afraid, wouldn't be a very agreeable sight for a lady's eye."

HARD TO INTERRUPT SERVICE

Common Mistake That Wireless Communication Can Be Easily Interrupted With.

Many suppose that it is possible for an enemy to disrupt and suspend all wireless communication at will by producing very powerful waves of irregular length; in other words, by interference or "jamming." According to Commander F. G. Loring of the British navy, such tactics are seldom successful. It is very hard, if not impossible, to "jam" a well-organized wireless service, for there are many ways, both technical and methodical, to defeat such an intention. If the enemy attempts interference, he must put his own wireless communication completely out of action for the time being, with no certain prospect of seriously inconveniencing the communication of his opponent. Commander Loring also believes that the risk of having the signals of the fleet intercepted by an enemy is very slight. "Co-operation between operators, with full knowledge of each other's methods, is extremely important when handling difficult code messages, and the more skilled the organization, the more difficult it is for a strange operator to take down with the necessary accuracy the groups of a code message. He cannot ask for the repetition of doubtful groups, and he has no intimate and daily familiarity with the methods of the sender to assist him in his task. And, after all, giving the enemy every advantage, giving him a perfect record of the signals, the key of the code to his hand, and equal facility of skill and language to translate it for use—a most important combination, it must be admitted—he has still failed to prevent the all-important information from reaching its destination."—Youth's Companion.

"She's proof," the lawyer whispered in the officer's ear. "Let's see the stick."

The sergeant considered this a very interesting experience—quite a jolly break in the dull monotony of the day. Hunting up the stick, he laid it in the lawyer's hands, and then turned his eyes upon the lady.

She had gone pale, but it took her but an instant to regain her equanimity and hold out her own hand for the weapon.

And so the three stood there, the men's faces ironic, inquisitive, wondering at the woman's phlegm if not at her motive; hers, hidden behind her veil, but bent forward over the weapon in an attitude of devouring interest. Thus for a long, slow minute; then she impulsively raised her head and, beckoning the two men nearer, she directed attention to a splintered portion of the handle and asked them what they saw there.

"Nothing," just stick," declared the sergeant. "The marks you are looking for are higher up."

"And you, Mr. Black?"

He saw nothing either but stick. But he was little less abrupt in his answer. "Do you mean those roughnesses?"

he asked. "That's where the stick was whittled. You remember that he had been whittling at the stick—"

"Who?"

"The word shot from her lips so violently that for a moment both men looked staggered by it. Then Mr. Black, with unaccustomed forbearance, answered gently enough:

"Why, Scoville, madam; or so the prosecution congratulated itself upon having proved to the jury's satisfaction. It did not tally with Scoville's story or with common sense I know. You remember—pardon me—I mean that any one who read a report of the case, will remember how I handled the matter in my speech. But the pre-



She Had Gone Pale.

udice in favor of the prosecution—I will not say against the defense—was too much for me, and common sense, the defendant's declarations, and my eloquence all went for nothing."

"Of course they produced the knife?"

"Was it a new knife, a whole one, I mean, with all its blades sharp and in good order?"

"Yes, I can say that. I handled it several times."

"Then, those blade left that?" And again she pointed to the same place on the stick where her finger had fallen before.

"I don't know what you mean." The sergeant looked puzzled. Perhaps, his eyesight was not very keen.

"Have you a magnifying glass?"

"Try and find out what it is." The sergeant, with a queer look at Mr. Black, who returned it with interest, went for a glass, and when he had used it, the stare he gave the heavily veiled woman drove Mr. Black to reach out his own hand for the glass.

"Well," he burst forth, after a prolonged scrutiny, "there is something there."

"The point of a knife blade. The extreme point," she emphasized. "It might easily escape the observation"

of the most critical, without such aid as is given by this glass."

"No one thought of using a magnifying glass on this," blurted out the sergeant. "The marks made by the knife were plain enough for all to see, and that was all which seemed important."

Mr. Black said nothing; he was feeling a trifle cheap—something which did not agree with his crusty nature. Not having seen Mrs. Scoville for a half-hour without her veil, her influence over him was on the wane, and he began to regret that he had laid himself open to this humiliation.

She saw that it would be left for her to wind up the interview and get out of the place without arousing too much attention. With a self-possession which astonished both men, knowing her immense interest in this matter, she laid down the stick, and, with a gentle shrug of her shoulders, remarked in an easy tone:

"Well, it's curious! The ins and outs of a crime, I mean. Such a discovery ten years after the event (I think you said ten years) is very interesting." Then she sighed: "Alas! it's too late to benefit the one whose life it might have saved. Mr. Black, shall we be going? I have spent a most entertaining quarter of an hour."

Mr. Black glanced from her to the sergeant before he joined her. Then, with one of his sour smiles directed towards the former, he said:

"I wouldn't be talking about this, sergeant. It will do no good, and may subject us to ridicule."

The sergeant, none too well pleased, nodded slightly. Seeing which, she spoke up:

"I don't know about that, I should think it but proper preparation to the dead to let it be known that his own story of innocence has received this late confirmation."

But the lawyer continued to shake his head, with a very sharp look at the sergeant. If he could have his way he would have this matter stop just where it was.

"This is my daughter, Judge Ostrander; Reuther, this is the judge."

The introduction took place at the outer gates whither the judge had gone to receive them.

Reuther threw aside her veil and looked up into the face bent courteously towards her. It had no look of Oliver. They were fine eyes notwithstanding, piercing by nature, but just now misty with a feeling that took away all her fear. He was going to like her; she saw it in every trembling line of his countenance, and at the thought a smile rose to her lips.

With a courteous gesture he invited them in, but stopping to look one place before leading them through the other, Mrs. Scoville had time to observe that, since her last visit with its accompanying inroad of the populace, the two openings which at this point gave access to the walk between the fences had been closed up with boards so rude and dingy that they must have come from some old lumber pile in attic or cellar.

The judge detected her looking at them.

"I have cut off my nightly promenade," said he. "With youth in the house, more cheerful habits must prevail. Tomorrow I shall have my lawn cut, and if I must walk after sundown I will walk there."

The two women exchanged glances. Perhaps their gloomy anticipations were not going to be realized.

But once within the house, the judge showed embarrassment.

"I have few comforts to offer," said he, opening a door at his right and then hastily closing it again. "This part of the house is, as you see, completely dismantled and not—very clean. But you shall have carte blanche to arrange to your liking one of these rooms for your sitting room and parlor. There is furniture in the attic and you may buy freely whatever else is necessary. I don't want to discourage little Reuther. As for your bedrooms—" He stopped, hemmed a little and flushed a vivid red as he pointed up the dingy flight of uncarpeted stairs towards which he led them. "They are above; but it is with shame I admit that I have not gone above this floor for many years. Consequently, I don't know how it looks up there or whether you can even find towels and things. Have I counted too much on your good nature?"

"No; not at all. In fact, you simply arouse all the housekeeping instincts within me."

The judge drew a breath of relief and led Reuther towards a door at the end of the hall.

"This is the way to the dining room and kitchen," he explained. "I have been accustomed to having my meals served in my own room, but after this I shall join you at table. Here," he continued, leading her up to the iron door, "is the entrance to my den. You may knock here if you want me, but there is a curtain beyond, which no lifts but myself. You understand, my dear, and will excuse an old man's eccentricities?"

She smiled, rejoicing only in the caressing voice, and in the yearning,

almost fatherly, manner with which he surveyed her.

"I quite understand," she said; "and so will mother."

"Reuther," he now observed with a strange intermixture of gentleness and authority, "there is one thing I wish to say to you at the very start. I may grow to love you—God knows that a little affection would be a welcome change in my life—but I want you to know and know now, that all the love in the world will not change my decision as to the propriety of a match between you and my son Oliver. That settled, there is no reason why all should not be clear between us."

"All is clear."

Far and far off the words sounded, though she was standing so near he could have laid his hand on her shoulder. Then she gave one sob as though in saying this she heard the last clod fall upon what would never see resurrection again in this life, and, lifting

her head, looked him straight in the eye with a decision and a sweetness which bowed his spirit and caused his head to turn to fall upon his breast.

"What a father can do for a child, I will do for you," he murmured, and led her back to her mother.

A week, and Deborah Scoville had evolved a home out of chaos. That is, within limits. She had not entered the judge's rooms, nor even offered to do so. Later, there must be a change. So particular a man as the judge would soon find himself too uncomfortable to endure the lack of those attentions which he had been used to for clean sheets, and sometimes she had found herself wondering, with a strange shrinking of her heart, if his bed was ever made, or whether he had not been driven at times to lie down in his clothes.

She had some reason for these doubtful conclusions. In her ramblings through the house she had come upon Bela's room. It was in a loft over the kitchen and she had been much amazed at its condition. In some respects it looked as decent as she could expect, but in the matter of bed and bed clothes it presented an aspect somewhat startling. The clothes were there, tossed in a heap on the floor, but there was no bed in sight nor anything which could have served as such.

It had been dragged out. Evidences of this were everywhere on the narrow, twisted staircase. A smile, half pitiful, half self-scorful, curved her lips as she remembered the rat-tat-tat she had heard on that dismal night when she clung listening to the fence, and wondered now if it had not been the bumping of this cot sliding from step to step.

But no! the repeated stroke of a hammer is unmistakable. He had played the carpenter that night as well as the mover, and with no visible results. Mystery still reigned in the house for all the charm and order she had brought into it; a mystery which deeply interested her, and which she yet hoped to solve, notwithstanding its remoteness from the real problem of her existence.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Picture.

Night! and Deborah Scoville waiting anxiously for Reuther to sleep, that she might be left undisturbed over a new and disturbing event which for a whole day had shaken her out of her wonted poise, and given, as it were, a new phase to her life in this house.

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The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—AT—

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—BY—

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(INCORPORATED)

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., FEB. 27, 1915

GOOD SEED—BIG CROP

GOOD corn seed is the key to getting good stands of corn. A good stand of corn is necessary to secure good yields. There is always much doubtful seed corn in the country, and one cannot afford to plant corn without testing. The single-ear method of testing seed corn is the only practical method. Exchange.

No farmer in this day of much light should need to be told that great care in seed selection is a matter whose importance can hardly be overstated. And yet how few farmers give this first step towards securing a big corn crop even one half the attention and care its importance demands!

Foundations are always vital. A little—nay, a minute—error there, is of vastly more consequence than big blunders later. So, too, haste or small care in the choice of seed will result in greater harm to the crop than poor cultivation or a bad season. A few hours spent in a careful selection and germination test of the seed is worth days of after tillage.

Here is an illustration of how it pays to be thus "everlastingly particular" in this matter of selecting and testing seed corn. "Isaac S. Long, of Lebanon County, who raises the largest crop of corn on his magnificent Lebanon County farms, and who is a great authority on growing corn, maintains that corn intended for seed should be kept in a moderately warm place, at least where it can't freeze. Mr. Long's crop this year from 80 1-2 acres was 10,700 bushels of shelled corn."—North American

The Transcript is unwilling to admit the inferiority of the soil of New Castle county to that of Lebanon County, or the brains of its farmers to those of the Pennsylvania Dutch.

Therefore we believe what one Lebanon County farmer has done hundreds of Delaware farmers can do, if they will take the same pains that farmer Long took in three things. 1. selection and care of seed. 2. testing seed. 3. developing seed—with, of course, the same careful tillage.

The average yield in some of the best counties in Pennsylvania is from 50 to 80 bushels per acre—which is much better than the average national yield of only 27 bushels. But farmer Long surpassed the best Pennsylvania state average almost two times, and the average throughout the whole country five times.

This feat of raising 10,700 bushels of corn from 80 1-2 acres grows bigger the more you examine it. One needs to analyze the thing to appreciate fully the enormous advantage resulting from the new scientific farming methods.

1. Farmer Long planted no more seed corn than the farmer who gets 27 bushels where he got 132.92 bushels to the acre.

2. His preparation of the soil, planting and tilling cost the same.

3. To get the same number of bushels of corn, the average farmer would have to prepare, plant and till 396 1-3 acres!

Therefore, for one fifth the cost in seed, manure and labor farmer Long got as much corn from 80 1-2 acres as the average farmer gets from 396 1-3 acres!

Sounds like a fairy tale, but is a "hard cash" fact just the same.

Yet farmer Long is no "superman" no agricultural genius born with two or three faculties where the ordinary farmer has but one. "Then how did he do it?" some of the Transcript farmer readers ask.

Here is his recipe: That of the painter Ople, who when asked how he got his famous colors replied: "I mix my brains with my paints." So we say here, if our Delaware farmers will imitate farmer Long and mix their brains with farming they too will get his wonderful crop returns.

INCREASE OF CRIMES

IT must be plain even to the casual reader that crimes of every nature, especially those most dangerous to society, are increasing in the big cities. In New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc., fraud and violence are a serious menace to the property and lives of the citizens.

In New York City, as the horrible Becker trial discloses, police officials so high in rank as lieutenant, were mem-

bers of associations of thugs who for a price will commit murder, arson, or any other grave crime!

The same condition was shown to exist in Philadelphia when not long ago a half-dozen or more trusted policemen, including a sergeant or two, were convicted of officially promoting crimes of high grade and were jailed despite the perjured protests of their fellows and the "pull" of the boss politicians.

In truth, it is no exaggeration to say that in those big city centers, crime is syndicated—arson, murder and private assassination become systematized trades wherein gunmen, bravos and stealthy incendiaries may be hired to assault the citizen in property, reputation or life—often with the connivance, and protection of the officers of the law themselves.—This frightful perversion of the police arm which renders these custodians of the peace, in the words of Junius, "formidable only to those whom they were sent to protect," has been made possible thru the powerful agency of corrupt boss politics until from San Francisco to New York the police have become in some cases a graver public danger than the criminal classes themselves!

But the peril of venal policemen is exceeded by that of a quibbling or dishonest administration of criminal codes by unfit judges. Too often our criminal trials are farcical, if not disgraceful, especially when plutocratic sinners or rogues with political influence, are haled to the bar of justice.

Many of our states, thru a mistaken pity or a maudlin sympathy, have abolished the death penalty for murder; but so promptly and invariably has that crime increased thereafter, that there now remain but five states out of forty-eight which retain the lesser penalty of life imprisonment.

Our American penal codes and judges have gone to the opposite extreme of emasculating criminal sanctions, where England at the time Blackstone published his Commentaries in 1765, made some 160 offenses punishable with death, including the theft of 26 cents!

Today England's penal code is a rational one, neither bloodily Draconian as in that early day, nor yet so maudlin feeble as many of ours, while the criminal procedure of English Courts is much superior to ours in most respects.

What with silly penal legislation, foolish or venal judges, weak juries and easy pardoning powers in governors or boards, crimes of violence have enormously increased in the United States, amply justifying the famous boast of the criminal in the car-hook murder case, 30 years ago in New York City, that "hanging was played out."

Governor Blease of South Carolina, pardoned 6000 convicts, several hundred murderers among them!

A comparison of the criminal records of London and New York shows the following startling result: In New York City in 1913 there were 131 murders committed; in Chicago, 262, while in London, only 36! Robberies, assaults, in 1913, in New York 926; in Chicago 1,041—in London, in the same year, but 78! The number of homicides per 100,000 in the United States is over five times as great as that in England and Wales and over ten times that in Scotland.

And yet in the face of all this, our sentimentalists would abolish the whipping post, and thus incite burglars and wifebeaters to greater activity!

What the law needs is its extension to include kid-gloved rascals—the crimes of genteel rascals whose betrayals of fiduciary trusts in banks, estates, etc., bring ruin and sorrow to thousands.

As it is, these crimes far more dangerous than any single theft or burglary, are more lightly punished, and if the rogue embezzle enough he can, with his boodle either fight the law's penalty off quite, or drag out the trials until he almost dies of old age before they end!

STREET NOW A WRECK

Cornelius C. Street, who escaped from the workhouse last November and who was recaptured in North Carolina and returned to the prison last week by Sergeant Wardle is a physical wreck. Chief Warden Crawford says he lost 20 or 25 pounds in weight while he was at liberty and now he appears to be completely broken in spirit. It is all due, it is claimed, to worry and the constant fear that he was about to be captured while he was fleeing about the country after he made his escape.

Since being returned to the prison Street has complained much about feeling ill yet he does not have much to say. He is not suffering from any serious illness, but his condition is said to be due entirely to his mental depression and lack of spirits. He is being given careful attention at the workhouse and every effort is being made to nurse him back to his good health.

Street is not in his old cell. That was occupied when he was returned last week so he was placed in another one. He has not been permitted to return to work in the shops for the reason that he is physically unable to work. He will not be permitted to work for sometime or until he has been restored to health.

\$15,770,000 FUND IN MARYLAND

CENTREVILLE, Md., Feb. 22—Maryland is carrying to a speedy conclusion a big State work, dating back to 1908, which will make it the first State to have a continuous main arterial system of modern highways, radiating from the industrial and geographical center of the State at Baltimore and connecting the county seats of each of the 23 counties with each other and with Baltimore.

The network of good roads, which have gratified taxpayers, automobilists farmers and merchants, who say that good roads bring extraordinary trade to them, soon will include the longest continuous section of modern highways in the country. It is approximately 400 miles in length, beginning at Oakland in the heart of the Alleghany Mountains, at the western end of the State, and extending to Ocean City an Atlantic coast resort.

A bridge at Hanover street in Baltimore will be one and a half miles long. It is the longest ever contracted for in Maryland and will cost \$1,250,000.

Another feature is an expenditure of \$3,250,000 on all kinds of street paving within the boundaries of Baltimore. This is said to be the only instance where a State is spending money for improvement of streets in a city of more than 600,000.

A 35-mile long boulevard linking Baltimore with Annapolis has already been realized.

The State has appropriated a total of \$15,770,000 for the work. The funds were provided through the issuance of 15-year bonds. Money to meet the bonds and interest was raised in receipts of the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles with a direct tax of one per cent. per \$100 to supplement the deficiency.

The State not only owns the roads but maintains them. The average cost per mile, including oiling, patrol service and other expenses, was \$340 in 1912 and \$434 in 1913. Each mile of improved highway has cost approximately \$9,989.

FAIR DATES FIXED

The second annual meeting of the Delmarva Fair and Racing Circuit was held at D. J. Ward's office, Salisbury, on February 2. The meeting was called to order by the President, E. Lee LeCompte. The following members of the circuit were represented: Wilmington, Chestertown, Cambridge, Pocomoke, Salisbury and Easton. The same officers were re-elected for the year 1915.

It was decided that the Horse Review and Trotter and Pacer, the same turf journals as used last year, be used again this year as an advertising medium, and that all members of the circuit to have their advs. prepared and in this office of the secretary, D. J. Ward, on or before June 15, and their race card complete and in by May 1, in order to get the booklets out early.

Easton's representative, Mr. Duff, ask to withdraw their membership in view of the fact that the Chautauqua was booked to have a meeting in Easton the date that would be assigned for their fair, if they should stay in the circuit. It was finally decided that Easton might in all probability be able to continue in the circuit by accepting later following Wilmington's fall meeting.

The following dates were filed for all the members of the circuit, provided Wilmington would accept the week of 27, all members of the circuit to fall back one week in rotation.

Wilmington, July 20-23.
Chestertown, July 27-30.
Pocomoke, August 11-14.
Salisbury, August 17-20.
Cambridge, August 24-27.
Timonium, August 31, Sept. 4.
Wilmington, Sept. 10-14.
Easton, Sept. 21, 25, provided she continues a member.

INCOME FROM FARMS TAXABLE

Income from farm products and crop share rentals must be included in tax returns of income for the year in which they are sold for money or a money equivalent, according to decision made public by Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

When farm products are held for favorable markets, the decision says, no deduction on account of shrinkage in weight or physical value or losses by deterioration will be allowed. Cost of stock purchased for re-sale in an allowable deduction, but that of stock for breeding purposes is regarded as capital invested and not as an allowable deduction, except when such stock dies of disease or is destroyed with reparation, by order of the State or Federal authorities. Cost of tools may be deducted, but not that of farm machinery.

A reasonable allowance for depreciation will be allowed on farm buildings, other than the owner's dwelling, on farm machinery and other physical property.

A person cultivating or operating a farm for recreation or pleasure on a basis other than the recognized principles of commercial farming, the result of which is a continuous loss from year to year, the decision says, is not regarded as a farmer. In such cases, if the expenses incurred in connection with the farm are in excess of the receipts therefrom, the entire receipts from sale of products may be ignored in rendering a return of income, and the expenses incurred being regarded as personal expenses will not constitute allowable deductions in the return of income derived from other sources.

For
NEAT and BEST
JOB WORK
Apply to This Office

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During FEB., 1915.
From 7 to 12 A. M.

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN.
SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1915
From 9 to 11 A. M.

A. G. COX'S OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, FEB. 27th, 1915
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER
30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS
AMENDED:

Section 3.—That all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24th, 1915
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, FEB. 27th, 1915
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF
NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S. WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICETO TAXPAYERS

—OF—

APPOQUINMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART,
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY.

During FEB., 1915,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER
30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS
AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

N. W. VANHORN,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

HARNESS

Anyone needing Harness would do well to examine my line before buying elsewhere. A full line on hand at all times. Also ollars, Blankets, Robes, Brushes, Whips, Fodder Yarn, Bandages, Toe Weights and Boots, etc.
Repairing promptly done. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. E. Denny

W. Main St. Middletown, Del.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

D. P. HUTCHISON, AUC.

Alabama Peach Trees

C. R. CLAYTON

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

JOS. R. HELDMYER

Cash Store

Housewives will be interested to learn of the recent fall in the prices of all Fresh Meats, and I take great pleasure in quoting the following new prices to my patrons and the trade on both City and Home-dressed Meats.

GROCERIES

Beef Roast 15 and 18c, Sirloin Steak 22c, Rump Steak 22c, Round Steak 18c, Plate Rib 12c, Pork Roast 18c, Pork Chops 18c, Spare Rib 12 1-2c, Pigs Feet 20c, Sausage 18c, Scrapple 10c, Veal Cutlett 25c, Best Veal Chops 20c, Breast of Veal 15c.

Eggs 24 and 28c, agents for Odessa Creamery Butter 40c, Acme Famous King Midas Bread, Chesapeake Baking Co. Pound, Marble, Fruit and Layer Cake.

Salt and Fresh Meats, especially a fine lot of home and city dressed meat, at reduced price.

English Walnuts, 22c, Paper Shell Almonds 34c, Filberts 23c, Pecans 25c, Butter Nuts 16c. The best and sweetest Oranges 15c dozen. Full line of the best Christmas Candles.

Vegetables, Foreign and Domestic Fruit in Season

Save your Tickets, get 2 per cent. off.

STORE, BROAD & MAIN STREET

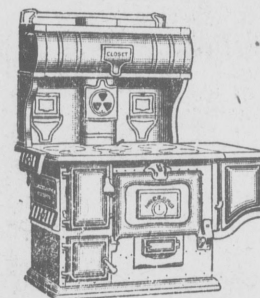
PHONE NO. 223 MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The Transcript \$1.00

J. F. McWHORTER & SON

We have all the leading makes of

STOVES



RANGES

J. F. McWhorter & Son

Middletown, Delaware

A Letter of Thanks

The proprietor of the Globe Clothing Store wishes herein to tender his appreciative thanks to his numerous patrons who in the past 14 years have honored him with their confidence and custom.

Perhaps of his own choice he might have been loath to remove from his old stand, but circumstances have forced him to do so, and now since such is the fact, he is glad to assure his old customers, and the general public, that both they and himself will be great gainers thereby inasmuch as he goes into larger and more commodious quarters where he intends to keep not only a bigger, but a better store than ever, with the fuller and more selective stocks which his ampler facilities will permit.

Thanking my patrons for your past favors and custom, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, promising as before to do his best to serve each patron promptly and faithfully.

Respectfully

S. M. ROSENBERG, Proprietor.

CURRENT PRICES

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET	
Corrected weekly by S. R. BOARD.	
Wheat—No. 2 \$1.60	Yellow, shelled 75
No. 1 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
Timothy Seed " " " " " "	" " " " " "
Clover Seed " " " " " "	" " " " " "
MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET	
Corrected weekly by W. T. CONNELLEY	
Eggs, per dozen " "	24@28
Country Butter, per lb. " "	33@40
Creamery Butter, per lb. " "	43
Lard, per lb. " "	12@16
Live Chickens, per lb. " "	12@16
Potatoes " "	30@45

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., FEB. 27, 1915

PUBLIC DEMANDS GOOD ROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—That public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of Federal Aid to good roads, is conclusively shown in the final report of the Joint Congressional Committee which has spent more than two years studying this general subject. In 1913, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Chairman of the Committee, sent to a large number of newspapers, commercial organizations, farmers' unions and granges a circular letter asking them to ascertain the consensus of opinion in their communities on this question.

Replies representing 100,000 individuals came from every state in the Union, and since the requests for opinions were made without discrimination, and without knowledge as to the views held by the persons or organizations addressed, the responses show with reasonable accuracy the attitude of the people throughout the country.

Ninety-seven per cent. of the replies favored Federal Aid and three per cent. were against it.

IMPORTANCE OF MAINTENANCE

The report emphasizes the importance of maintenance and says:

"The permanence of an improvement depends largely upon the character of maintenance. The stone or gravel surface, as well as the foundation of a highway, needs constant attention, similar to the care given the rails and roadbed of a railroad. It is the filling of the small rut, the repair of the small break, that prevents more serious damage.

"In France, road patrolmen are employed to care for certain sections of highway. Their tools consist chiefly of a wheelbarrow and shovel, with which they repair every defect in its incipency.

"These men keep the roads in repair until the harvest season begins and then are left free to seek more profitable employment among the farmers of the community. A road kept in repair until that time will need no attention during the harvest period. The highway patrolmen, therefore, afford a constant supply of labor upon which the farmers can depend for part of their harvest help.

"We believe a very similar system of maintenance should be worked out in this country.

The report is printed as House Document 1510, Sixty-third Congress. In its 315 pages will be found the most complete data ever gathered on this subject.

HOME-RUN BAKER QUILTS

J. Franklin Baker, at his home, confirmed the statement made by Manager Connie Mack, of the Athletics, that he has retired from the game for good. When asked for a statement why he quit, Baker replied:

"I have decided to quit the Athletics for the sole reason that I am sick and tired of travelling around the country," said Baker. "For some time past I have had my fill of jaunting around and this winter I have made up my mind that I have had enough, so I notified Connie that I would not play again. I want it understood by my Philadelphia friends that I have absolutely no other reason. My treatment in Connie Mack's hands have been more than fair.

"The federals have nothing to do with my decision, and I have not the slightest idea of going with them. I love base ball and will probably play just as long as I can wear a uniform, even if it is around the country down here, but no more world wide touring for mine."

Baker was then asked whether he would play again for the Athletics, if he changed his mind, and he said:

"If the big league fever ever becomes too strong for me to resist, I should first ask Connie if he wanted me; and if so, I would gladly join the Athletics again. Even now it is hard to feel that I have to quit while I think that I am in my prime, and there is no telling what may happen in the future. It's hard to get out when you feel like continuing, but since I don't need the money so badly, I am going to please my fancy.

"Even if I never return to the big tent, I want to express my gratitude to Connie Mack and Philadelphia for my treatment, and I shall be rooting just as hard for the old club, as though I was up there in the fight. If the old bunch goes again this year, I will be at Shibe Park to root my head off for them in the world's series, and wishing I was in there with them to try to pole out a few."

For Sale—"Queen Whitford"

Registered (No. 5519) as standard in Jack and Jennet Register of America; foaled August 1909; color, black, white markings; weight, 900; sound; in foal to Black Jack, "John G." Will be sold to the highest bidder at Kennett Trust Co., Kennett Square, Pa., in case of Trust Co., by March 1st, 1914. All bids opened by them on this date. For picture of QUEEN and description, address R. H. WALTER, Kennett Square, Pa.

THE MAIL ORDER PLAN

Much has been said of the advantages of patronizing home trade and likewise there has been much written adverse to the "mail order house." Yet there is nothing so convincing next to experience itself, as the simple, practical story of one who has had the experience.

Here is the story written by Hans Garbus, a German farmer of Iowa, whose revelations are not only interesting, but likewise touch upon the vital features of the mail order practice. What do you glean from the story?

"We farmers need awakening to the fact that we have unmistakably reached the period where we must think and plan. I am one of the slow German farmers that had to be shown, and I am now giving my experience that others may profit, for knowledge is more expensive now than ten years ago.

"Twenty-nine years ago I began my farm career. I had an old team and \$50. Our furniture was mostly homemade chairs, cupboard and lounge made from goods boxes, neatly covered with cretonne by my girl wife. We rented eighty acres being a boy of good habits I got all needed machinery and groceries from home merchants on credit, until fall crops were sold. The first year was a wet season and I did not make enough to pay creditors. I went to each one on date promised and explained condition, paying as much as possible, and they all carried the balance over another year. They continued to accommodate me until I was able to buy a forty acre piece of my own.

"As soon as I owned the few acres the mail order house began to send catalogues, and gradually I began sending my loose change to them, letting my accounts stand in my home town where I had gotten my accommodation when I needed it.

"We then had one of the thriftiest little villages in the state—good line of business in all the branches, merchants who were willing to help an honest fellow over a bad year, and a town full of people who came twice a week to trade and visit. Our little country town supported a library, high school, ball team and we had big celebrations every year.

"A farm near a live town soon doubles in value. I sold my forty acres at a big advance and bought an eighty, gradually adding to it until I had 200 acres of the best land in Iowa. I then felt no need of asking favors, and found it easy to patronize the mail order agents that came almost weekly to our door. I regret to say that I was the first in the country to make up a neighborhood bill and send it to a mail order house. Though we got bit every once in a while, we got in the habit of sending away for stuff.

"Gradually our merchants lessened their stock of goods—for lack of patronage. Finally we began to realize that when we needed a bolt quickly for machinery, or clothing, or medicine for sickness, we had to wait and send for it, which wasn't so pleasant. One by one our merchants moved to places where they were appreciated, and men of less energy moved in. Gradually our town has gone down; our business houses are 'tacky' in appearance, a number are empty; our schools, church and walks are going down; we have no band, no library nor ball team. There is no business done in the town, and therefore no taxes to keep things up. Hotel is closed for lack of travel. Go down to the depot when the freight pulls in and you will see the sequel in mail order packages.

"Nine years ago my farm was worth \$195 an acre; today I'd have a hard matter to sell it at \$167 an acre. It is too far from a live town—so every farmer has said that wants to buy. He wants a place near schools and churches where his children can have advantages. I have awakened to the fact that in helping to pull the town down, it has cost me \$6,600 in nine years."—Strasburg (Va.) News

PILOTAGE BILLS STIR QUAKERS

Two bills regulating pilotage on the Delaware River, which shipping men regard as an impediment to the commerce of the Port of Philadelphia, have been introduced into the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, by Representative John Reynolds, of Philadelphia. One bill is an amendment to the navigation laws, to force every vessel arriving at Philadelphia from the Pacific Coast to take on a pilot to carry her from the Breakwater to Philadelphia and to pilot the vessel from Philadelphia to the breakwater on her outward voyage. The other bill is one asking permission to increase the present pilotage rates 10 per cent.

According to steamship men, the first bill is a discrimination against American ports in favor of foreign ports, as vessels operating between Philadelphia and Porto Rico, if the master has a coasting license, do not have to take a pilot.

As the law now stands, coasting vessels, no matter from what port they come, whether from an Atlantic or Pacific Coast port, are not required to take on a pilot if the master has a license for the Delaware River.

Philadelphia shipping men are more interested in the bill providing for a 10 per cent. increase in pilotage rates. They maintain that if this bill is passed Philadelphia will be placed in a position where she cannot fairly compete with other North Atlantic ports. The present rates are on a parity with that of other ports, according to shipping men, and to advance the rate would handicap this port. In Baltimore the inward and outward pilotage rates are \$5 a foot for the draft of the vessel, in New York the highest inward bound rate is \$4.88 a foot and the highest outward bound rate is \$3.56 a foot. The Philadelphia rates are \$5 a foot on both inward and outward bound vessels.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house thereon erected, situated in the city of Wilmington and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning on the northerly side of Second street at the distance of twenty-five feet easterly from the easterly side of Broome street; thence easterly along the northerly side of said Second street sixty-five feet to a corner; thence northerly, parallel with said Broome street twenty-four feet six inches to a corner; in line with the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house adjoining on the north; thence westerly parallel with said Second street, passing through the middle of said division wall sixty-five feet to a point distant twenty-five feet easterly from the easterly side of Broome street measured at right angles thereto; thence northerly, parallel with said Broome street twenty-four feet six inches to the place of beginning; be the contents thereof what they may. Together with the right of the use for a grass plot or shrubbery of all the lot and piece of land lying directly in front of the lot hereby conveyed and between the westerly line thereof and Broome street, but not to erect any building thereon or place anything on the same which will obstruct the free admission of light and air forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Saunders C. Dillon and Sophie S. Dillon, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 10, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac., to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situated in the city of Wilmington, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, more particularly bounded and described as follows to-wit:

Beginning at the intersection of the easterly side of Van Buren street and the northerly side of Beech street; thence northerly along said side of Van Buren street twenty-one feet and six inches to a point in the middle of the partition wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the north; thence easterly and parallel with Beech street through the middle of said partition wall about fifty-one feet to a line of land now owned formerly of John W. Johnson; thence there by southerly and parallel with Van Buren street twenty-one feet and six inches to the aforesaid northerly side of Beech street; and thence there by westerly about fifty-one feet to the place of beginning; be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of The Eleventh Ward Democratic Club, incorporated, a corporation of the State of Delaware, mortgagor and t. s. and to be sold by HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 11, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with two frame houses thereon erected (designated as lots No. 1 and 2 of lot No. 6 of the order and advertisement divided by permission of the Court and n. w. described as one lot sold at public sale February 19, 1911) situated in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fourteenth street, between Claymont and Head streets, at the distance of one hundred and eighty feet westerly from the westerly side of Claymont street; thence northerly, parallel with Claymont street seventy-five feet six inches to a stake; thence easterly, parallel with Fourteenth street thirty-six feet six inches to a stake; thence southerly parallel with Claymont street seventy-five feet six inches to the said northerly side of Fourteenth street and thence there by westerly thirty-six feet six inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary A. Bradley, administratrix de bonis non of Annie Rowe, deceased, and to be sold by HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 10, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with a two-story brick dwelling house thereon erected (known as No. 1216 Head street), situated in said city of Wilmington, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Head street at the distance of fifty-nine feet nine inches northerly from the northerly side of Twelfth street; thence easterly, parallel with Twelfth street, sixty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Head street, fourteen feet; thence westerly, parallel with Twelfth street and passing through the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house adjoining on the north, sixty-five feet to a point in the said easterly side of Head street, and thence there by southerly fourteen feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William C. Guthrie and Annie V. Guthrie, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 10, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the brick dwelling house thereon erected situated in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Hancock street at the distance of one hundred feet southwardly from the southerly side of Lovering's avenue thence easterly, parallel with Lovering avenue one hundred feet to the westerly side of a certain five feet wide alley leading into Lovering avenue and running parallel with Hancock street; thence southwardly along the said side of said alley sixteen feet and eight inches to a corner; thence easterly, parallel with Lovering avenue and passing through the middle of the division wall between this house and the house next adjoining on the south one hundred feet to the aforesaid easterly side of Hancock street, and thence there by northwardly sixteen feet and eight inches to the place of beginning.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Medholdt and Josephine L. G. Medholdt, his wife mortgagors and t. s. and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 11, 1915.

Proposals!

PROPOSALS FOR \$6,000.00 BONDS OF THE TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Middletown, Delaware, up to Friday evening, February 26th, 1915, at 8 P. M., for an issue of Bonds to be known as the Bonds of the Commissioners of the Town of Middletown.

The issue will be for \$6,000.00 to refund part of the outstanding indebtedness of the said Town of Middletown and authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware approved the eighth day of February, A. D. 1915, and will bear date March 1, 1915, and mature in twenty years from date, (or March 1, 1935) with the privilege of redeeming said Bonds after the expiration of ten (10) years.

The Bonds will be coupon form of the denomination of \$1,000.00 each and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Bids for the Bonds must be accompanied by certified check for ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the amount of the Bonds bid for; the same to be applied to the purchase price if the bidder is successful, or returned if not. The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must include interest from March 1st, 1915, to day of delivery. Bids will be publicly opened and read at a meeting of the said commissioners at the Town office on the day and hour aforesaid.

DR. E. G. CLARK, President. Address all communications to D. W. Stevens, Clerk, Middletown, Delaware. Bonded indebtedness of Town including this issue \$29,000.00. Assessed value of Town \$690,202.00.

Dog Ordinance

SECTION 1.—All persons owning dogs within the said Town, shall apply at the office of the Town Clerk for a tag to be duly numbered, and it shall be the duty of the owner of such dog or dogs, to place the same upon a collar to be worn by each dog. Each applicant shall pay to the Clerk the sum of One Dollar for each tag. And it shall be the duty of said Clerk to enter in a Registry to be kept for that purpose, the name of each applicant, and the number of the tag issued to him.

SECTION 2.—On and after the first day of March A. D. 1915, all dogs found running at large in the streets or elsewhere, within the limits of said Town, without a collar and tag duly issued under the provisions of this Ordinance, will be impounded for a period of 24 hours, and if the owner does not call for his dog before the expiration of that time, and pay a fine of 50c., and additional sum of One Dollar for a tag, the dog will be promptly killed.

SECTION 3.—Any person or persons owning or harboring a dog or dogs and failing to comply with Sections 1 and 2 of this Act within five (5) days after the same goes into effect, or any person or persons who may hereafter become the owner of or harbor any dog or dogs, and shall not immediately comply with the said Section, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a common nuisance and liable to a fine of One Dollar and Costs for each day the said nuisance is maintained, and in default of same to be committed to the Workhouse, for a term not exceeding Sixty days, at the discretion of the Alderman.

By order of the TOWN COMMISSIONERS.



Shur Shine

The best Scratch Remover.

Unsurpassed for cleaning and dusting Furniture of all kinds, Automobiles, Carriages, and hard-wood floors.

Sold by mail and packed in unbreakable mailing cases, thus assuring you of no breakage. 4 ounce bottle post paid, 25c.

Mail orders filled the same day received.

Address, Shur-Shine, P. O. Box No. 272, Middletown, Del.

The Transcript \$1.00

Security Trust and SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

CAPITAL \$ 600,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS 775,000
DEPOSITS 2,500,000

The successful conduct of your business depends largely upon your Trust Company connection what service you receive from the Company of your choice—whether it is courteous, obliging and personal. This is the kind of service we render to all our patrons in all our departments. We are sure you will be much pleased and find great advantage in having an account with us.

OFFICERS

Benjamin Nields, President
John S. Russell, Vice President and Secretary.
L. Scott Townsend, Vice President and Treasurer.
Harry J. Ellison, Assistant Sec.
Levi L. Maloney, Assistant Treas.

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

Middletown, Delaware

Singer
Sewing
Machines

I wish to inform the public that I have accepted the agency for the celebrated Singer Sewing Machines for this locality, and will be glad to show you the many good merits of this machine at any time or place and explain, on reasonable terms. A large lot of machines constantly on hand.

B. F. Gallagher

Middletown, Del.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER
THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, Delaware

Kid
Lew, 2nd Sanitary
Meat Market

At the old Echenhofer stand you will find us ready to supply you with the best Beef, Lamb, Pork, Veal, etc., at the lowest possible Prices. Stop in at your convenience or phone us your next order. Phone No. 86.

J. E. LEWIS, Middletown, Del.

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON, Middletown, Del.

M. Banning & Son
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise

We wish to notify our Trade and the Public that we intend to open our NEW STORE in the Comegys Building on March 10th. We have planned our moving so that there will be no break in the Service to our Trade.

We have a lot of New Goods from which to select. Our new Matting and new Wall Paper are now in and we will have lots of other New Goods to come in for the Opening.

Again, we want to thank our Kind Friends, who have patronized us in the past and hoping we will still have the continuation of Friendship with you as we feel we will be prepared to serve you better, also help to have the Pleasure to meet a lot of New Friends in our New Home.

So just come right along with your order, we will take care of you every day of the moving.

M. Banning & Son
Phone No. 60.
Middletown, Delaware

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNY, Secretary and Treasurer
—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.
Dover, Del.

Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

As Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

\$500,000.00

Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over

\$11,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

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Dr. Marden's Uplift Talks

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

CULTIVATE THE HABIT OF CHEERFULNESS.

A woman in California, who, because of crushing sorrow, had fallen a victim to despondency, insomnia and kindred ills, was making life so heavy a burden to her, and established a rule that she would laugh at least three times a day, whether occasion presented or not. Accordingly, she trained herself to laugh heartily at the least provocation, and would retire to her room and make merry by herself. She was soon in excellent health and buoyant spirits, and her home became a sunny, cheerful abode.

To people who have lost the laughing habit I would say: Lock yourself in your room and practice smiling. Smile at your pictures, furniture, looking-glass, anything, just so the stiff muscles are brought into play again.

In order to become normal, the natural fun-loving forces within us must be released. Laughter is one form of exercise which sets them free, rescues men from the "blues."

Somewhere I have read of a man whose "laughing muscles" were so paralyzed that his laughter sounded like a voice from the tombs. American life is so serious that many men lose their power to laugh. They can force a little sepulchral chuckle, but the genuine side-shaking laughter is almost a stranger to their experience.

They are in such a serious chase after the dollar, their life is so strenuous, so given to scheming and planning, that they do not have much time to laugh. They do not know the medicinal value there is in the habit of laughter, how it clears the cobwebs out of the brain, disposes of the pangs of worry and anxiety and business pressure, takes the mind off the grind of things, removes friction, and helps to make life worth while.

You may not be able to cultivate the optimistic temperament to any great extent, if you lack it, but cheerfulness can be cultivated. We all know that if we brood over our sorrows, and dwell upon our misfortunes, our physical being very quickly sympathizes with our moods.

"Talk happiness. The world is sad enough without your woe."

A woman who has had great affliction says: "I have had nothing I could give but myself, and so I made the resolution that I would never sadden anyone with my troubles. I have laughed and told jokes when I could have wept. I have smiled in the face of every misfortune. I have tried to let everyone go away from my presence with a happy word and bright thought to carry with them. Happiness makes happiness, and I myself am happier than I would have been had I sat down and bemoaned my fate."

"Encourage your child to be merry and laugh aloud," says a great French surgeon. "A good hearty laugh expands the chest and makes the blood bound merrily along."

We realize that it is very necessary to train the mind in business principles; to train certain faculties to do special things, but do not seem to think it necessary to cultivate the habit of cheerfulness. Yet not even an education is as necessary to the child as the formation of the cheerful habit. This ought to be regarded as the first essential of the preparation for life—the training of the mind toward sunshine; the developing of every possibility of the cheerful faculties.

Cheerfulness is one of the great miracle-workers of the world. It reinforces the whole man, doubles and trebles his power, and gives new meaning to his life.

A SMILING FACE IS A GREAT HERITAGE.

"I just looked to let her in at the door," said an Irish servant of a lady caller. "The very face of her does one good, eh?"

How glad we all are to welcome sunny souls! We are never too busy to see them. There is nothing we welcome so much as sunshine. Someone has said, "A happy human face—it is the gift that may be made by poor or rich, by old or young. It is the gift to which all are entitled, with which all are pleased."

Oh, what riches live in a sunny soul; what a heritage is a smiling face—to be able to fling out sunshine everywhere one goes, to scatter the shadows and to lighten sorrowing hearts; to have the power to send cheer into despairing souls through a sunny and radiant disposition!

And yet all about us we see people going through life peddling vinegar, radiating bitterness, finding fault, and seeing only the ugly; worrying, fretting, cynical and pessimistic! Some people have a genius for seeing only the crooked, the evil and disagreeable. Pessimism is always a destroyer, never a producer.

We need more joy peddlers, and sunshine makers, more people who refuse to see the ugly, the bitter and the crooked; who see the world of beauty and perfection which God has made, and not the world which sin and discord and disease have made. We need people who see the man and woman

whom God has made—pure, clean, sane, healthy—and not the ugly, diseased, discordant dwarf, the burlesque of man, which wrong thinking, wrong living and sin have made.

A cheerful, optimistic mind is a sort of a prism which brings the rainbow colors out of things which are invisible to the pessimist.

The prism does not make the colors in the spectrum. They are everywhere in the light before our eyes. Our light is made up of all the different colors of the rainbow. The prism merely separates them and makes them visible to the eye.

The ability to radiate sunshine is a greater power than beauty or wealth. If you would do the maximum of which you are capable, keep the mind filled with sunshine, with beauty and truth, with cheerful, uplifting thoughts. Bury everything that makes you unhappy and discordant, everything that cramps your freedom, that worries you, before it buries you.

Take joy with you; cling to it, no matter where you go or what you do. It is your lubricating oil which would prevent the jars, the discords, and shut out the sorrows of life.

True religion is full of hope, sunshine, optimism and cheerfulness. It is joyous and glad and beautiful. There is no Christianity in the ugly, the discordant, the sad. The religion which Christ taught was bright, cheerful and beautiful. The sunshine, the "lilies of the field," the "birds of the air," the hills, the valleys, the trees, the mountains, the brooks—all things beautiful—were in his teaching. There was no cold, dry theology in it. It was just happy Christianity!

Refuse to be gloomy. Cheer up! Get your mind off your troubles. Do not think about them. Think of the bright things in life. Think gratefully of the good things you have. Wake up, and be cheerful.

Stops Heat Rays.

An interesting chemical paint which has the property of intercepting the heat rays of the sun, has recently been put on the market by a German concern. It may be applied to tin, corrugated iron, slate or glass, indeed, any material used in the roofing of buildings, and by its peculiar quality leaves the room beneath the roof comparatively cool. It is stated that the temperature of workrooms may be reduced from 15 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit, according to the surface which can be covered, and the added efficiency of the workmen thus promoted is a direct and measurable gain. The paint is light blue in color, so that, if applied to glass, it does not appreciably diminish the light. Its components are at present a trade secret, but the fact that many large electric and manufacturing companies in Germany are regular users is cited as evidence that it is practical.

Ancient Corn Mills.

These peculiar rock formations are hand made—the most ancient of grist mills for grinding American corn. They have been used by the Navajo Indians of Arizona from time immemorial up to within a comparatively few years. There are 35 to 40 of them in the group, the lava rock in which they have been cut being especially favorable for grinding purposes.

The Navajos, unlike their more warlike neighbors, the Apaches, have been for the past 200 years a pastoral and industrial race of Indians, cultivating large acreages of grain and an entire tribe was wont to repair to these磨s near Sulphur Springs, where the squaws would spend several days making meal. Some of the old hangers-on at Sulphur Springs say that years ago there were many pestles or grinding stones lying around the "mill," but these have all been taken away by travelers as curiosities.

Thought and Action.

We build from within, outward, but the outward growth also sends down its roots within. We act according to the thoughts we cherish, and yet it is true that our actions have their reflex influence upon our thoughts. Do you wish to be brave and unselfish?

Compel yourself to act as if you were, whatever your feeling, and your conduct will have its effect in strengthening your spirit. Do you desire to be temperate and kind in your judgment of others? Make your speech of that order and a like habit of thought will gradually become yours. The way to get anywhere is to start with the one step possible.

Old Registration System.

The papry of the Roman period have conclusively proved that registration of land already existed in a highly elaborate form, and that it was instituted not only in the interests of the state, but also—some think even primarily—in the interests of private individuals. That point comes out clearly in an important edict of a first-century prefect, who ordains that contracts affecting real property were not to be drawn up without due authorization from the keepers of the public archives. These officials had to keep the registers up to date, entering in them all mortgages and other charges, as well as changes of ownership, and they were thus enabled to protect an intending purchaser from oversights and frauds.—New York Press.

Regimental Pets.

Some of the Canadian regiments took their pets to England with them. In front of one detachment during the march through Plymouth was a young trooper with the neck and shoulders of a wrestler, and on his shoulder, playing with his ear was a tame white rat. Another battalion intends to take to the front a small black bear captured in the Canadian woods.

Pa's Plan.

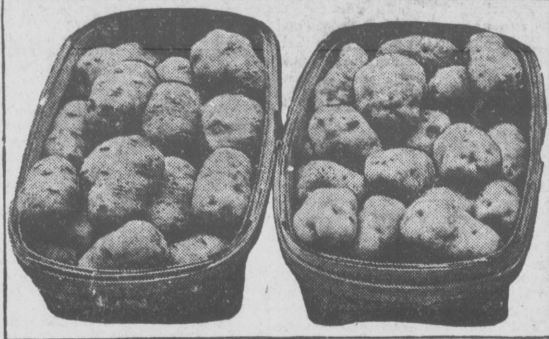
"Pa, I simply must marry a noble man."

"I have a scheme that ought to suit everybody."

"What is it?"

"You marry a good American. Then, if necessary, I'll buy him a title."

PLANTING THE "SUN-SPROUTED" TUBERS



Fine Potatoes, Uniform in Size.

(By F. H. BALLOU.)

While it is impossible to preserve seed potatoes in good condition in a storage which combines a too high degree of temperature with darkness, semidarkness or even slightly subdued light, it is quite possible to keep them for several weeks, in late spring or early summer, when they are spread thinly on the floor of a bright sunny room. After danger of freezing weather is past they are even better placed out of doors in the direct sunshine. A series of shelves arranged one above another on the southern exposure of the dwelling or a farm building provides an excellent place for sun sprouting. The tubers are spread in single layers on the shelves and allowed to remain until wanted for planting. Exposed to the full force of the sun's rays the tubers, instead of sending out long, white, tender, succulent sprouts as in poorly lighted storage, become hardened in flesh and green in color, and very short, stubby, firm, green sprouts are developed by the eyes. Withering of the tubers is but slight as compared with that under conditions found in a warm, dark storage, and they will remain in the sunlight many weeks in good condition for planting.

Tubers may be exposed to the sunlight for several weeks—from four to ten weeks, and they will sprout splendidly. Such tubers when cut one sprout to a piece and planted send up strong plants in a surprisingly short time. It is hardly profitable to sun sprout large tubers for planting, as not all of the eyes will develop sprouts and considerable waste will result. However, the plan is excellent when smaller tubers are used and planted without cutting. So firm and tough become the hard, short, sturdy sprouts developed in the sun, that planting may be done with certain horsepower machines without injury to the seed tubers if not too many are placed in the planter at a time. Planting of sun-sprouted seed is often delayed as late as the early part of July, with excellent results in the production of a fine quality of seed stock for the following year.

The results of careful experiments with sun-sprouted and common seed potatoes show a decided advantage in favor of the former. Stock which had been raised from sun-sprouted seed,

planted in July, two years ago, was planted last year by the side of common stock, or seed which had been grown in the ordinary way. There are 34 tenth-acre plots in each series of the three-year rotation, potatoes-wheat-clover. The plots are 272 feet long and 16 feet wide, which permits five rows of potatoes in each plot. The first three rows in each plot were planted with seed tubers from the July planted stock and the other two with the ordinary seed. This method precluded the possibility of any unequal effect upon the various plots by using two lots of seed.

The potatoes were all the same variety and were all planted the same day. The plants grown from July sun-sprouted seed appeared nearly two weeks in advance of the others and maintained quite a noticeable difference until they were of large size. In fact so noticeable was the difference in the vigor and increased size of the plants that the casual observer would stop and remark and the more interested one would inquire into the details of the method. Many thought that the two parts of the plots were planted at different dates or possibly were of different varieties. Let it be understood that this particular seed was not sprouted but that the crop was raised from sprouted seed, which had been planted the first of July the year previous. The season was not a good one, serious frosts being made by the fusarium wilt, which seriously impaired the results, but an increased yield and higher per cent of germination were constant throughout the plots, in favor of the sun-sprouted seed. The total average results are as follows: Late grown (number of hills per row): 195.4; common seed, 172.3; late grown (per cent of germination): common seed, 79.3; late grown (average yield of pounds per row): 86.4; common, 61.6.

A half bushel of potatoes raised from sprouted seed were placed in a closed box in the storage room beside a half bushel raised by the ordinary method placed in a similar closed box. A half bushel of the same were placed in closed boxes and set in the greenhouse under a raised bed, over winter. In both cases the July planted potatoes kept much firmer and were much slower to sprout than the others.

COMMON SENSE IN CARING FOR SWINE

Breeders Disagree on Age at Which to Breed Sows—Watch Litter Carefully.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.) There is a great difference in opinion among farmers—and good farmers at that—as to the age at which sows should be bred. Some men breed gilts at ten or eleven months, while others do not breed until they are two years old.

Some farmers claim that a sow should not be bred after she is four years old, as she is then apt to kill her pigs by lying on them. This trouble is generally due to the sow being too fat rather than her age. Never select a brood sow with a long, lean, narrow head and wicked little eyes. She is apt to be nervous and cross and a pig eater. It is a good plan to feed a little grain to the growing pigs even though they are running on good pasture.

In the South many hog raisers turn their young hogs out into the swamps along the rivers and creeks and pay no attention to them during the entire summer, rounding them up in the fall only to feed them two or three weeks before shipping them to market. Some surprisingly good results are obtained in this way, too.

Sows with a young litter should be watched carefully, for there are many sows who do not give enough milk to start the pigs off well. In such cases the youngsters should be fed a little whole cow's milk at first and later skim milk with a handful of shorts in it.

The man who raises pigs for market and pushes them along with some grain, shorts and oats, even while they are running in rice pasture, will bring them to perfection much quicker than if they are allowed to run on grass alone until fall.

It takes more feed to make a pound of pork on a scrub pig than on a well-bred animal. This being the case, why should he continue to waste feed on scrubs?

Keep a box full of charcoal, salt and sulphur where the pigs can get at it all the time. It may surprise you

to find out how much they will eat, but it will pay to provide this food for them.

The boar should always be confined and never be allowed to run with the herd at all times. Keep him on the ground, but provide a warm and dry place in which to sleep. His bedding should be changed every day or two and kept perfectly dry and clean.

Pigs fed on skim milk must also have plenty of water, for milk will not take the place of water. It turns into solid food almost immediately after entering the stomach and if fed on skim milk long enough they will suffer greatly from thirst.

When pigs are old enough to eat they should be fed in a separate pen from that in which their mother is confined. A door just large enough to admit the pigs and keep out the mother should be placed in the partition so they can come and go at will.

GOOD SUGGESTION ON FEEDING STOCK

Soft Corn Will Put as Much Fat on Cattle as Grain That Is Sound.

I am a great believer in shredded corn fodder, but I have never yet tried to fatten cattle without giving them the real corn in addition. I did learn one lesson, however, that soft corn will put nearly as much fat on cattle as grain that is sound. One wet season my entire corn crop was badly matured and nearly all of it was soft. I could not afford to throw it away and buy sound corn, so I filled the silo with it and then fed the rest out of doors before I began on the silage. I had about one hundred feeders that season and the way they put on flesh was a caution. I believe, too, that some of the experiments made in feeding soft corn by the Iowa station a few years ago produced excellent results. Of course, none of my soft corn was really spoiled but it was not in a condition to feed well from the crib.—An Indiana Farmer.

South Yard Dries Quickly. A poultry yard on a southern slope dries off quickly after a rain.

Must Please Customers. A breeder of pure-bred stock who has not the desire to entirely please his customers will not go far in the business—and should not.

Better Sanitation Needed. One of the next great steps in modern farming will be better sanitation about the farm buildings—houses as well as stables and yards.

Supply Some Green Feed. Poultry make good use of green feed.

IN THE NEW WEAVES

MATERIALS SIMPLIFY PROBLEM OF TRIMMING.

Greatest Parisian Designer of Costumes Has Decried That Ruffles Shall Be a Feature of the Coming Season.

Any weave of good voile will make a serviceable spring gown, suitable for many occasions and differing climates. In dark blue it is trimmed with a soft-colored border that may be used as a finish to the long tunic, for cuffs or for the collar.

There is a new silk out, by the way, in deep dark blue on which is a printed border in deep red and a bright tone of blue. This aids the dressmaker in a most gratifying way to solve the problem of trimming. If we are to wear simple lines, and to depend on our original material for our effects, then we may often be in despair as to how to get in our color.

Not only long tunics with borders, but ruffles are to be worn. Worth is making both. The world has looked to the House of Worth for stately lines, not frivolities; it has been the



Evening Wrap of Black Velvet and Green and Black Striped Velvet, With a Narrow Fur Collar—Design Sent From Paris by Lavefiers.

apostle of the dignified woman rather than the jaunty one. During these gay years women have accused the Worths of making them look old, a crime that few dressmakers can survive, and there have been times when this house has not enjoyed popularity.

Even the American buyers have not paid much attention to its models during the last three seasons; the reason always was that women wanted more frivolous, more conspicuous, clothes than Worth gave them.

But the house had a decided success last season. One or two of his models were more widely copied, perhaps, than any other evening gowns

during the winter. So this season he has gone in for ruffles as a real novelty or bid for attention. The statement may not sound strange to one who does not know the line for which each house is famous, but, really, it is a strange conjunction: Worth and ruffles!

None of the founces on these skirts is straight. They go across the figure on the bias. This gives the dipping line which is so generally becoming to the majority of American figures with their suggestion of squareness.

One of the novelties in evening frocks, not, however, made by Worth, is founces of white tulle edged with pink worsted embroidery. These coarse threads of crewel are also used on chiffon, on voile, on silk. Taffeta frocks have worsted flowers at the waist, at the end of a sash, as a border to the hem, and one shop offers a frock of dark blue silk with its tunic bordered with short yellow and blue worsted fringe. It is easy to see that the constant knitting by the women all over the world this winter has suggested the idea.

The prevalence of mourning in Europe has brought from the manufacturers a large assortment of mingled black and white materials. The new silks have large and widely separated black flowers on a white ground. The broad striping of the directoire has returned and black coat suits are made with long pointed waistcoats of it. There are also separate coats of it above skirts of plain black silk, or cloth.

SACHET FOR THE HATBOX

Bunch of Tiny Roses Is One of the Newest Ideas for the Scenting of Lingerie.

An unusual sachet, which would be very attractive for the hatbox or to keep among the lingerie, is a bunch of tiny rosebuds, such as are used for decorating boudoir caps, negligees, etc. The heart of each rose, before being coiled, should be filled with one's favorite sachet. In a cluster of eight or nine roses, the sachet will be sufficient to impart a delicate fragrance.

A sachet of this sort is extremely dainty and the rosebuds are the most easily manipulated of all the ribbon flowers. The ribbon should be an inch wide and sewed into a little pocket at one end of the sachet, then wrapped around and around until the rosebud is the correct size. Add a few leaves, cut from green velvet, and you will have one of the loveliest of sachets.

Adds Brightness.

Those who recall the colors of 20 years ago will remember the remarkable popularity of cerise. Since then it has returned many times and with each reappearance it has been received with the same amount of pleasure which characterized its first coming.

"Beetroot," "geranium" and various other shades of red have been favored by fashion, but none of them is accepted so cordially as cerise, which reappears under the name of "military red." These brilliant shades of red help to brighten the dark colors which are so popular. The monotony of black, tete de negre and midnight blue shades in vogue is relieved by an occasional dash of brightness, such as cerise or similar colors.

to and fro in this manner for about twelve inches, then decrease by passing over a pattern at the commencement of each row until it is reduced to 1. inches; cease to decrease and continue to work as before until the whole measures about a yard and a quarter; then work a double crochet

SCARF OF DOUBLE PURPOSE

May Be Used as Sleeping Hood or Protection for the Chest in Cold Weather.

This scarf may be worn either as a double scarf in the ordinary way as a sleeping hood with the ends twisted round the neck and crossed in front, or as a protection to the chest by putting it on with the cap part forming a full warm front under an overcoat, the ends crossed on the shoulders and brought around under the arm.

It is worked in khaki wool; a bone hook, No. 12 and about fourteen ounces of wool will be needed to make a scarf about two and a half yards long and twelve inches wide; of course, it can be made wider and longer or narrower and shorter, if preferred, when more or less chain stitches should be worked for the foundation. Both threads of stitch should be taken up throughout the work.

Work a chain of 14 inches; turn, 2 trebles in the fourth from hook, pass 1, *, a double crochet in next, pass 1, 3 trebles in next, pass 1; repeat from * for length of chain, ending with a double crochet; turn.

Three chain, 2 trebles in the last made double crochet, *, a double crochet in the middle stitch of next group or trebles, 3 trebles in the double crochet between the groups of trebles, repeat from * to end of row, but working the last double under the chain with which the previous row commenced (this will make a strong and level edge); turn and repeat this last row. Turn and continue working

PETTICOAT MUST FIT WELL

Effect of Whole Attire Depends on the Proper Set of the Under Garment.

Every woman knows that most petticoats have to be altered, that nine out of ten never fit perfectly and that the drawers make bunches of gathers that defy the dressmakers. One can make very nice silk petticoats by buying wide silk ribbon, stitching it plainly one row after another, with lace between the rows, and sewing this flounce to the edge of a silk undershirt. The vest will fit the form as snugly as a glove does the hand. The extreme edge comes below the hips, so that it does not take many yards of lace to turn the flounce trimmings.

The number of yards of ribbon must be reckoned according to ribbon and lace widths. Some women reverse the old way of hanging a petticoat. They fasten the loops under the lower ruffle and hang the garment up side down. The petticoat is not pulled

into every stitch in the row, and upon this row of single crochet—always taking up both threads. Fasten off. This completes one half.

Recommence at the other side of the foundation chain and work the second half in precisely the same manner. Fold in half and join (either crochet or sew) the level side together for about twelve inches from the foundation chain, which should come at the top of the hood.



Crochet Scarf or Sleeping Hood.

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out of shape after hanging in this manner. Winter petticoats of silk on both side, quilted over fleece, made on hip-length yokes, are used when traveling, automobilizing or skating. They are light and warm.

Japanese Parasols. From present indications the flat Japanese types of parasols will play an unusually strong part in this season's parasol demand. Many novelties of this character are being offered. Some of the richest have dark borders, with here and there a delicate bit of hand-embroidery in gold. Again, odd looking velvet birds are applied over the inside surface of the parasol.

This idea is effective when developed in orange and blue tones, says Dry Goods Economist. Handles are extremely long and in most instances harmonize in color and design with the ferrule end.

Box Coats for Spring. Short box coats are to be worn in the spring. Some are as short as 12 inches from the under arm. The shorter they are, the smarter.

BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box. Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

Getting Back at Him.

There lived in a certain county a Mr. Crane, who had for a neighbor a Mr. Fuller. Crane and Fuller were not the best of friends, and scarcely ever met without having a passage-at-arms.

Meeting one day, Fuller said: "Crane, what is the difference between a crane and a meadow hen?" "Oh," replied Crane, "there is a great deal of difference. The meadow hen is fuller in the body, and fuller in the neck, and fuller in the breast—in fact, it is fuller all over!"

MEAT CLOGS KIDNEYS THEN YOUR BACK HURTS

Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Kidneys if Bladder Bothers You—Drink Lots of Water.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.—Adv.

A Mild Hint. "Can you understand why I can't get a job? I've been very patient and persistent." "You don't go about it right," replied Farmer Cornsnot. "When you want a job you ought to ask somebody besides your senator to get it for you."

SELF SHAMPOOING

With Cuticura Soap is Most Comforting and Beneficial. Trial Free.

Especially if preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching on the scalp skin. These superexcellent emollients moisten every skin want as well as every toilet and nursery want in caring for the skin, scalp, hair and hands.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Reason. "There's no use talking," began Mrs. Nags.

"I know it," interrupted Mr. Nags, "and the fact that you persist in talking after making that declaration simply proves what I have often asserted, regarding the lack of logic exhibited by some women. Now proceed with your lecture."

A Necessity in Every Rural Home Is a bottle of good liniment. Yager's Liniment is the best external remedy for man or beast. John Abernath, Clermont Mills, Md., writes, "For 4 years I suffered with rheumatism, had to walk on crutches and the doctors said my case was chronic and incurable. I tried Yager's Liniment; it is the best Liniment to relieve pain I ever used, its action is so prompt and effective." Large 25-cent bottles at dealers. Gilber Bros. & Co., Inc., Mfrs., Baltimore, Md.—Adv.

The Reason. Belle—the pomp that woman assumes is very unbecoming to her style. Nell—Sure. Her "rats" are too large.

When Your Eyes Need Care

The Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak,

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today, saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

Lost His Reasoning.
One of this world's unfortunates was arrested in Covington for loitering, and when taken before the judge to be dealt with was asked by that official: "My good fellow, do you live in this town?"

"Nope," said the prisoner.
"Where are you going?" inquired the judge.

"To heaven," came the answer.
"Take him below," commanded the judge. "He is crazy or he never would have come to Covington on the trip he says he is taking."

Changed Views.

"Time makes a big difference."
"What are you thinking of?"
"My wife's father. I used to think him a stubborn old fool. Now I respect his judgment."

"What's happened?"

"Nothing, only he did his dearest to prevent my eloping with his daughter."—Detroit Free Press.

Quite Happy.

"Did the play have a happy ending?"
"Comparatively so. All money was refunded after the second act."—Fun.

They stop the tickle. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops stop coughs quickly. A pleasant remedy—do at all good Druggists.

Japan has produced about 250,000,000 bushels of rice annually for the last four years.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Color Restorer

Never Fails to give beautiful color to GRAY HAIR

More than a half century of success. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$1.00 and a large bottle will be sent you by parcel post.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN, 55 Barclay St., New York

Renews Your Youthful Appearance

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Bilelessness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. T. Hale's Coughs and Colds

quickly relieved by the use of

Hale's Honey

Of Horehound and Tar

Contains no opium nor anything injurious.

Sold by druggists. Try Fike's Teething Drops

Rheumacide

The Reliable Remedy for lumbago, gout and RHEUMATISM

GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE

For sale by all druggists

SAVE YOUR LIVE STOCK FROM DISEASE—THIS FREE BOOK TELLS HOW

Send to-day for this Free Book written by a prominent Veterinarian. Tells how to recognize and treat diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Fowl, and Dogs. VETERINARY BOOK FREE. Write to Dr. J. H. Green, 200 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

PROSPERITY TREATMENT usually gives quick relief, cures all ailments, and shortens the time of recovery. Write to Dr. J. H. Green, 200 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By R. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 28

SAMUEL, THE VICTORIOUS LEADER.

LESSON TEXT—1 Samuel 7:3-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—Hitherto hath Jehovah helped me.—1 Samuel 7:12 R. V.

Having prepared a "guilt offering," 5:4-6, the Philistines started the ark back towards Shiloh. As a punishment for their sacrilege and perhaps for their boastful pride, God punished the men of Beth-Shemesh and finally the ark finds rest in the house of Abinadab, 6:10-21, 7:1, 2. For 20 years Israel was under discipline in bondage, v. 2.

1. "And Samuel spake . . . saying," vv. 3-6. It is possible that at times Samuel was a fugitive, but that he was praying, teaching and preaching "the word of Jehovah" we are assured. At last Israel was "drawn together," v. 2 R. V. margin. Undoubtedly Samuel's pure life and his faithful witnessing had as much to do with this assembling as did the oppression of the Philistines. Samuel told the people plainly that in order to be delivered from the Philistines Israel must "return unto Jehovah with all your heart."

The putting away (judging) of sin and all idols is the first step of any real, genuine repentance towards God, Isa. 55:7. When Israel adopted the Asherah and the "strange gods" they possibly did so with no thought of forsaking Jehovah, but rather with the idea of "enriching" their worship. Such liberality, such a federation of religions is weakening to the cause of faith, Matt. 6:24, 1 John 2:15, James, 4:4. Samuel might be called "narrow," but his exhortation to Israel that they return to the love and worship of Jehovah, to the obedience of his laws with whole-souled devotion, was the first, and the most essential requisite to their freedom. Israel's response (v. 4) meant not alone self-denial, but a revolt against the Philistines. This meant also the giving up of amusements and profits, which might accompany such worship. The word "heart" includes the will, affections, motives and powers of soul. Not merely a surface emotion, but a deep change of heart and character. It is said to recall that this was a reformation, not a regeneration (ch. 8:8), but such is the history of an emotional reformation. One day, however, we shall see that one will last, Rom. 11:26. Samuel is a type of Christ as a prophet and also as an intercessor, Heb. 7:25. Gathering the people at Mizpah ("a lookout") he caused the people to look to God. Such a gathering was an evidence of that unity of the people of God which must ever precede prevailing prayer, Ps. 95:6, Heb. 10:25. The meeting began by a prayer by Samuel who was nearest to God. They then poured out water upon the ground, a symbol of their utter helplessness, also of the pouring out of their hearts before God, 1 Sam. 14:14; Ps. 62:8. Israel also "fasted"—an expression of sorrow for sin which was so deep that they could not eat, and a sign of the humiliation of self and an earnest desire to find God, Dan. 9:3, Acts 13:2, 3. They made confession of sin, there was no boasting of virtue, Ps. 51:4.

2. "And Samuel offered a burnt offering," vv. 9-12. Twenty years of bondage bred a spirit of fear in the hearts of the Israelites and in their extremity they turned to Samuel to intercede for them. Christians have a better one as their intercessor, 1 John 2:1; Heb. 7:25; Rom. 8:34. Israel no longer places its trust in an outward symbol as when formerly they sent for the ark, ch. 4:3. All real prayer is preceded by sacrifice, and the only ground we have upon which to approach a holy God is to shed blood, Heb. 10:19, John 14:6. This is also a type of entire consecration. The lamb of Samuel's sacrifice is a type of our Christ who entered into God's presence for us "by his own blood," Heb. 9:11, 12. Having thus properly approached God, Samuel cried for Israel, and "the Lord heard him," John 17:9. In the midst of this the Philistines gave battle (v. 10) even as Satan often makes his fiercest assaults upon us in the midst of our holiest exercises. God "thundered with a great voice," v. 11, marring, bringing discomfort and fear to the enemy, 1 John 5:14. No voice of Israel could have effected such results but the voice of God in response to the prayers of a godly man brought victory, James 5:16. Both secular and sacred history record instances where God used the elements to deliver his praying people. The storm which destroyed the Spanish armada and saved England; the unusual winds and tides which saved Leyden came in connection with the most earnest prayers, see also III Kings 19:35. In this we see a fulfillment of Hannah's prophecy, ch. 2:10. In our last lesson Israel was defeated, 4:10; now they pursue the Philistines as far as Beth-car and Shem, an unknown place west of Mizpah. Between the latter and Mizpah, Samuel erected a memorial pillar and called it "Ebenezer," the Stone of Help, where 20 years previous Israel had suffered defeat and the ark of God was captured. So this stone was a twofold monument of a victory, and also of deliverance from 20 years of bondage. Ever and anon the church has cause to set up its Ebenezer for new deliverances. Persecution and corruption have not yet prevailed against the true church of God, Matt. 16:18.

The Heart of the Lesson. This lesson is a great revelation of the power and effectiveness of intercessory prayer. "Moses and Aaron among his priests, and Samuel among them that call upon his name," Ps. 99:6, seems to place Samuel at the head of Israel's intercessors even as Moses and Aaron led the prophet priests.

HOME TOWN HELPS

NATURE DELIGHTS IN CURVES

Builders of Human Habitations Do Well to Avoid Too Many Straight Lines.

Nature makes no straight lines, for whether it be the canopy above, the horizon about us, the shore of ocean or pond, the course of streams, the lines of horse, bird, or even of the human figure, beautiful curves and variety are everywhere about. Without guidance such as a taut cord, a straight edge, or ruler, man cannot make a straight line. Even with the assistance of a crack or continuous joint in a sidewalk the homeward-bound in the "wee sma' hours" cannot maintain their physical dignity and equilibrium, however assiduously their feet wobble "the straight and narrow path of rectitude." It must then be apparent that nature never intended man to make straight lines, and the present writer loves them not, even in a dwelling-house. The clay cottage with thatched roof is the very acme of beauty in shelter for mankind, and often the simple, old-fashioned garden round about holds more of natural charm than the most favored part of the grandest estate.

Those who have tramped over freshly-fallen snow, though intent upon going in a straight line from one specific point to another, looking back upon their course, may easily discern what beautiful and smoothly-flowing curves they have traced upon earth's wintry shroud. Even the paths of domestic animals through their pastures are of most artistic and gentle departure from the monotonous straight line. Still, we would not advise following these in the economic disposition of traffic, as did the Bostonians with Sam's Pass' calf trail. Likewise, we should avoid violation of the dictate of common sense by trying to institute curves in a front walk from street to door when the distance is but a few paces. Curves must not be made to appear ridiculous. Sometimes restricted scope precludes their use and straight lines must prevail. Still, the straight line is not, as Ruskin is reputed to have said, "the line of beauty."

SAVING NEW YORK'S TREES

Planting Association of the Great Metropolis Finds Itself Facing a Hard Problem.

Manhattan presents a hard problem for those who want to beautify the metropolis with shade trees. It seems that certain streets are not altogether hopeless, according to the report of the Tree Planting association of New York, just out.

Such are Seventh avenue and Lenox from One Hundred and Tenth street up; Broadway north from Fifty-ninth street, also West End avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, West Seventy-ninth street, etc.

On all of these there are plantations at present. In spite of the fact that some people have the idea that New York has few shade trees there are dozens of varieties of all shades and styles and patterns, from aristocratic shade trees to scraggy slum dwarfs.

Tree doctors and surgeons are very necessary, and tree surgery has become quite a definite science. Many a fine old tree is saved by "filling its tooth," as it were—that is, filling its hollow cavity with cement to prevent further decay.

The committee of the association has divided up New York into districts for special examination, and the report on the different geographical locations is exhaustive.

City-Planning Association.

For a number of years the city of New York has contemplated the creation of a city-planning commission for regulating the various civic improvement undertakings of the municipality, as well as those of private individuals. The work which would come under the supervision of such a city-planning commission would include, among other things, housing, industrial structures, the conveyances of supplies and materials of manufacture and manufactured products, the disposal of waste material, the arrangement of the various sections of the city in accessible manner, rapid and convenient means of transportation, the provision of facilities for education and public recreation.

These are the fundamental objects of city planning, but many other city activities would come under the supervision of the city-planning commission, such as regulating the height of buildings, dividing the city into districts and zones, traffic regulations, etc.

Good Judgment Needed.

Good judgment—not a matter of opinion, but a matter of principle, training and experience—is necessary to the selection of a proper location for a civic center in order to avoid the criticism and condemnation of future generations to which we lay ourselves open if we do not exercise proper judgment at the crucial moment.

Optimistic Thought.

One becomes better acquainted with a country through having the good luck to lose the way.

Cynical Comment.

Every man is as Heaven made him, and sometimes a great deal worse—Cervantes.

Varied Menu.

The chorus girl dines one day on a crust and the next on a crustacean—New York Evening Mail.

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DAIRY

TESTING SHOWS UP LOAFERS

No Progressive or Successful Dairyman Will Keep a Cow on Which He Does Not Make a Profit.

(By G. R. INGALLS, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

Cow testing shows the money makers. The best cows in many herds are returning a profit of \$100 or more every year. It is possible to have every cow kept do well.

The loafers, the cows that consume more than they return, are quickly spotted and eliminated when the cow test is used. No successful merchant handles a line of goods on which he loses money; likewise, no progressive dairyman will milk a cow on which he does not make a profit. The milking of cows is a straight business proposition and no farmer can afford to spend his own time or pay high priced labor to milk cows which do not pay for their board. Let's make the \$100 return per cow our standard.

To build up a profitable herd the cow test is indispensable. It enables the dairyman to quickly get a high producing herd by selecting heifers from only the best cows. In this connection the stress that are capable of transmitting dairy quality and temperament to their offspring can be proved. The very general practice of sending mature bulls to the block, when they are just in their prime for breeding purposes, is detrimental to our dairy industry and should be stopped.

Cow testing also pays because surplus stock of both sexes sells for higher prices when buyers can see what the ancestors of these animals have done in the line of milk and butter fat production.

When using the test, farmers may

know their cows as individuals and feed so as to get the greatest return for every dollar's worth of feed provided. The value of the silo in supplying fresh summer succulence during the winter months, and in helping out when pastures dry up in the summer, is also shown best when cows are under test.

CORRECT TIME FOR FEEDING

Better Results Secured by Giving Full Feeds in Morning and Night—Mix Salt With Grain.

Many farmers seem to think that the oftener they can coax the cows to eat the better, but I believe that better results may be obtained by feeding full feeds in the morning and at night and a light feed of hay about noon, says a writer in an exchange. We feed silage, grain and hay in the morning, as soon as the milking is completed, a light feed of hay at noon to induce the cows to walk directly to their places when they come in from the yard, and repeat the morning feed at night, immediately after milking. We have found it better not to feed the cows before milking time, and more especially when silage is being fed, as it is likely to impart a bad odor to the milk.

The amount of salt to feed depends upon conditions. We feed more salt than many dairymen, for the reason that when feeding corn silage we have difficulty in getting the cows to drink sufficient water, unless they have plenty of salt.

It may be one of the writer's notions, but there seems to be something about the slightly acid condition of the silage that satisfies the cow's thirst, and for that reason we mix salt with the grain feed.

We have water basins by the side of the cows, but the animals are turned out every day in the year while the stables are being cleaned and aired out. Our yards are well sheltered, and we seldom leave them out more than three-quarters of an hour. They are turned out in groups of ten or twelve and made to stay out until we are ready for them to come to their places. On very cold days they are not kept out long enough to get chilled.

Important Factors.

It is very often as much the fault of the milker, if the cow goes dry, as it is the fault of the cow herself. The way she is handled and the feed she is given are important factors.

Develop Milk Qualities.

A cow's milk-giving qualities may be developed by feed and care, but the percentage of fat in the milk is determined by her inheritance.

Necessary for Success.

Right stabling, gentle handling and the right kind of feed of the right quality are all necessary for dairy success.

Keep Cows Comfortable.

Keep the cows comfortable and clean when in the stable.

Winter Chills Bring Kidney Ills

A spell of cold, damp weather is always followed by a fine crop of kidney troubles and backache.

Colds and chills damage the kidneys. Other troubles common to winter weather are just as bad. Grip, tonsillitis, quinsy, pneumonia or any other infectious disease hurts the kidneys by overloading the blood with poisons. The kidneys get worn, weak and inflamed trying to work it off.

It isn't hard to strengthen weak kidneys though, if you act quickly. At the first sign of backache, dizzy spells, headaches, loss of weight, nervousness, depression and painful, irregular kidney action, start using Doan's Kidney Pills. Rest the kidneys by simple eating, avoidance of overwork and worry, and getting more rest and sleep. A milk diet is fine.

This sensible treatment should bring quick benefit and prevent serious kidney diseases like dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease.

Clip this advertisement and mail it to the address below for a free trial of Doan's Kidney Pills, the best rec-



"I'd be all right only for my back."

ommended kidney remedy in the world. You'll decide it worth a trial, when you read this enthusiastic testimony.

Doctor Gave Him Up

Health All Ran Down From Ravages of Kidney Disease

S. C. Weise, 509 Virginia Ave., Cumberland, Md., says: "I was in a desperate state of health. The doctor, after giving me everything he knew of, said he couldn't help me and advised me to go to a hospital. This I wouldn't do, however. My back was a constant ache and I couldn't sleep. I wasn't able to eat much and my whole body was painful. I had a most annoying bladder trouble. The kidney secretions were highly colored and deposited sediment, resembling brick-dust, if allowed to stand. I lost weight steadily. I gave up hope of ever being cured and the way I was suffering told me that I couldn't live long. Finally I learned of Doan's Kidney Pills and I decided to try them. After I had taken a few doses I felt better. I began to pick up in strength and the pain gradually left me. I kept on using Doan's Kidney Pills and was cured. For the past ten years I haven't had the slightest trouble."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
When Your Back Is Lame—Remember the Name!
Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMurray Co., Buffalo, N.Y., Proprietors.

HE GOT THE TWELVE CENTS

Pointed Argument of Old Colored Toll-Man Was Too Much for Motor Tourists.

One of the pioneer manufacturers of motor cars, is responsible for this motor story.

"On one of the old turnpikes which the motor tourist occasionally runs across, a big touring car had twice rushed through the gate without paying toll. The third time they made the attempt the old colored toll-man shut the gate, and brought them to a standstill. The half-dozen occupants of the large touring car were very indignant and declared emphatically that they were entitled to 'ride free.' 'Look at your own board,' said the driver. 'It reads, 'Every carriage, cart or wagon drawn by one beast, two cents; every additional beast, two cents.' We're not drawn by any beast at all.' 'No sah, but here's where ye come in,' replied the old colored man, as he pointed to another clause, which read: 'Every half-drawn hogs, four cents; and he added, 'An' three times four is twelve.' 'The twelve cents was paid.'"

More Meat Next Season.

Authorization has been secured from the secretary of agriculture to graze on the national forests of California for the season of 1915, 212,280 cattle and horses, 505,750 sheep and goats, and 7,550 swine. Compared with the grazing season of 1914, these numbers constitute a considerable net increase. During the year approximately 835,000 acres in the national forest permit were eliminated from the forests.

Pat's Investment.

Pat bought a pig in the fall, paying \$7.50 for it; during the winter he bought \$10.50 worth of feed for it, and in the spring sold the pig for \$17.50.

A neighbor asked him how much he got for it, and when Pat told him he said: "Well, you didn't make much on it, did you?"

"No," said Pat, "but you see I had the use of the pig all winter."—Everybody's Magazine.

Wouldn't Pass.

"Did you stop in the employment agency to get a cook?" asked Mrs. Crosslots.

"Yes," replied her husband, very gloomily.

"Eight of 'em looked me over and decided that I wouldn't do."

This Didn't Really Happen.

"How did you enjoy the dinner?"

"Fine; nobody mentioned the war even once."

Made a Cleanup.

"So your cook left you without any warning?"

"Yes, and without any spoons."

When an old-fashioned farmer travels he carries most of his baggage in his pockets.

As a rule when a woman laughs at a fellow's jokes it always has a forced sound.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Agrees With Him About Food.

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients."

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find Grape-Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing."

"This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour

ODESSA

Mrs. Harry Ward has been visiting relatives in Chester, Pa.

Miss Viola Smith, of Newark, was an over Sunday visitor at her home here.

Miss Lena Staats, of Middletown, was an over Sunday visitor with Miss Mary Staats.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bradley, of Wilmington, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lightcap.

Mr. Lloyd Clark, of Wilmington, was the guest of Messrs. Wilbur and Norman Ward on Monday.

The Fourth Quarterly Conference was held Monday evening this week at St. Paul's M. E. Church.

Misses Elizabeth and Lida Fox, of Middletown, were guests of friends in town on Tuesday this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wiest had as their guests this week Mrs. Lynd and Mrs. Bryer, of Philadelphia.

Mr. T. J. Middleton has returned from Richmond, Va., where he has been spending some time with friends.

Mr. O. C. Stevens is spending some time in New York City with his brother Mr. Harry Stevens who is seriously ill.

Frank Bishop, of Goldkey College, Wilmington, was an over Sunday visitor with his aunt Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wallace.

Mrs. Catherine Karn, of Philadelphia, and Miss Lillian Montgomery, of New Castle, were recent guests of Mrs. John Heldmyer.

The Epworth League service on Sunday evening will be in charge of Mrs. Boyd Thornton. All members and cordially invited to be present.

Mr. Delaware Lightcap and a friend Mr. John Furnace, of Conference Academy Dover, were the week-end guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lightcap.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lightcap and son Mr. Delaware Lightcap also Messrs. John Furnace and Erwin L. Niblet visited Wilmington on Friday making the trip by automobile.

The parents are urgently requested to send their children to the Junior Epworth League which meets each Friday afternoon immediately after school in the Lecture room of St. Paul's M. E. Church.

At a business meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society of Drawers Presbyterian Church the following officers were elected: President, F. H. Gremminger; Vice Pres. Miss Gertrude Wallace; Secretary, Miss Helen B. Watkins; Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. McLaury; Chairman of Prayer Services, Miss Helen Wallace; Lookout Committee, Milton Phillips; Social Committee, Miss Helen B. Watkins; Committee on Music Miss Helen Kumpel; Committee on Floral Decorations, Alvin B. Rose; Committee on Missionary Work, Mrs. Walter V. Woods.

TOWNSEND

Charles Wells spent part of last week with Baltimore friends.

D. B. Jones spent from Saturday to Tuesday with W. N. Watts.

James Reed, of Dover, spent the week-end with George Watts.

Miss Mildred Wells spent Saturday with Miss Anna G. VanDyke.

Mrs. Ella MacGinnis, of Wilmington, is visiting Mrs. George M. D. Hart.

Mrs. Benjamin Lockerman visited her daughters in Atlantic City the past week.

Miss Anna G. VanDyke is the guest Mildred Tarbuton in Wilmington this week.

Miss Lilly Buckson, of Wilmington, visited her cousin Joseph Pritchard and family this week.

Mrs. John Townsend returned home from a month's visit with relatives in Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Marion Reynolds and Ethel Daniels have returned home from a pleasant visit with Pearl Boggs near Smyrna.

Mrs. Benjamin Bedwell, of Kenton; Mrs. George Woodkeeper, of Blackbird; Mrs. Rebecca Pryor, of Goits; Mrs. James H. Wilson, of Smyrna; Mrs. Frank Reynolds, of Wilmington; visited William P. Reynolds and wife the past week.

Mrs. John Stradley who for several months has been a great sufferer died at the home of her daughter Mrs. Della Hutchison. Funeral services which was largely attended took place Thursday. Mrs. Stradley was a Christian woman and held in high esteem by her many friends. Mrs. Stradley leaves a husband, a daughter and two sons to mourn her death.

WARWICK

Mr. L. P. King and family spent Saturday with Galena relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, of Cecilton, were callers in town on Sunday.

Sewing circle met at the home of Mrs. William Vinyard on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilson spent Sunday with Mrs. William Spear near Cecilton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Eaton are visiting their daughter Mrs. Bayard Jordan near Kirkwood.

Mr. J. H. Vinyard, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with his parents Mr. and Mrs. William Vinyard.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, of near Chesapeake City, spent Sunday with their daughter Mrs. R. B. Merritt Jr.

Misses Willie, Josephine and Elizabeth Aiken and Miss Lulu Guthrie, of State Normal School, Baltimore, Md., spent Saturday with Miss Mame Merritt.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dupuy were entertained by Mrs. John Smith, of Middletown on Wednesday evening at five o'clock dinner to meet Miss Minnie Shay.

CHESAPEAKE CITY

Mrs. Edgar C. Ellison spent Monday last with friends in Middletown, Del.

Mrs. James S. Hopper was a Philadelphia visitor a few days this week.

Miss Grace Stiles, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been the guest of Mrs. Harry Sherman.

Miss Leonie Beaton, of Middletown, Del., has been the guest of Mrs. Frank B. Howard.

Mr. L. Frank Ellison, of New York, has been visiting his father Mr. Charles S. Ellison, Sr.

Mr. Howard Bishop, of Wilmington, Del., spent the past week end with his parents on the Manor.

The Social held by the members of Cayots Church at the home of Mr. J. D. McCoy on Thursday evening last was quite a success.

Miss Elizabeth Eggert of Womans College, Newark, Del., spent Washington's birthday with her parents Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Eggert.

Miss Elizabeth Aiken and girl friend of Maryland State Normal, Baltimore, were at the home of her father Mr. R. D. Aiken over the past week end.

Mr. Griffith Ellison and family, of near Kirkwood, Del., Mr. and Mrs. Clayton L. Ellison Jr. and son spent Sunday last at the home of their parents.

PORT PENN

Harper Carey who has been ill with typhoid fever is improving rapidly.

M. G. Moore, of Woodbury, N. J., spent the week-end in the village.

Mr. C. N. McMunn and Mrs. Sophia Bennett visited friends in Odessa on Tuesday.

C. N. McMunn and wife entertained over Sunday Miss Mildred Kaminski, of Camden, N. J.

Mrs. William Webb who has been in the Delaware Hospital undergoing treatment returned home on Saturday last.

We are glad to report of the improved condition of the youngest son of Rev. George Vannote who has been seriously ill with scarlet fever.

The Dredges on the Delaware River are in operation again and Joseph B. Yearsley and James Carpenter have been called back to work.

FISHERMEN CONFER ON LAWS

DOVER, Del., Feb. 23.—A conference between the fishermen of the state and the members of the commission recently appointed to represent the state of Delaware in a conference with a similar commission from the state of New Jersey to provide for uniform fishing laws governing the waters of the Delaware River and Bay, was held at the State Armory here today.

The commission appointed to represent Delaware in the conference with the commission from New Jersey is composed of William S. Hilles and Joseph H. King, of New Castle, and Captain John P. LeFevre, of Dover. The conference here yesterday was attended by about fifty fishermen from all parts of the state.

Discussing the laws regulating the taking of sturgeon it was agreed that the taking of sturgeon less than five feet in length and with other than a thirteen inch mesh net should be prohibited. March 1 to June 30 was agreed upon as a proper open season.

In the discussion of the shad industry it was suggested by a number of fishermen that the pollution of the tributaries of the Delaware river and bay by the dumping of refuse from factories and other industrial plants should be prohibited. It was claimed that the dumping of refuse by canning factories and gas plants was destructive to the fish.

The fishermen also discussed the taking of rock and trout. It was agreed that trout less than ten inches in length should be thrown back. It was also suggested that the taking of trout in June, when a number of small fish are taken should be prohibited.

The Menhaden fishing industry was discussed at length. It was claimed by the representatives of the fishing companies, that despite reports that food fish were taken in the nets, that few fish of food value were taken by the Menhaden steamers.

HOCH DER KAISER

Der Kaiser of dis Fatherland,
Und Gott on high all dings command,
Ve two-ach, don't you understand,
Myself—und Gott.

Vile some men sing der power divine,
Mein soldiers sing "Die Wacht, am Rhein."
Und drink der health in a Rheinisch wine,
Of me—und Gott.

Dere's France, she swaggers all around
She's ausgespielt,
To much we think she don't amount,
Are mein—und Gott.

She will not dare to fight again,
But if she should, I'll show her blain
Dot Elsass (und in French) Lorraine
Are mein—und Gott.

Dere's grandma dinks she's nicht small beer,
Midt Boers und such she interferences;
She'll learn none owns dis hemisphere
But me—und Gott.

She dinks, good frau, of ships she's got,
Und soldiers mit der scarlet goat;
Ach! we could knock them—Pouf—like dot.
Myself—mit Gott.

In fact, I humor efery whim
With aspert dark and-visage grim;
Gott pulls mit me, and I mit Him,
Myself—und Gott.

THEIR 26TH ANNUAL DINNER

The Twenty-sixth annual dinner of the Delaware Society of New York City vicinity was held at the Delmonicos Fifth avenue at Forty-fourth street Saturday, January thirtieth, 1915, at seven thirty p. m., at which time Medford H. Cahoon read the following:

DE'AWARE MY DELAWARE
Though restless longings bade me roam,
Delaware, my Delaware.

Away from thee, my childhood's home,
Delaware, my Delaware;
I think of thee, and swift appear
Loved forms, in vision strangely clear,

And voices, long since hushed, I hear,
Delaware, my Delaware.

Though other friends my life may fill,
Delaware, my Delaware,
And other voices through me thrill,
Delaware, my Delaware.

I love the rocks of Brandywine,
The fields of Kent, its orchards fine,
I love thy sombre Sussex pine,
Delaware, my Delaware.

Thou holdest in thy bosom, too,
Delaware, my Delaware,
The dust of strong men, brave and true
Delaware, my Delaware;

I see the churchyards where my sires
Lie sleeping near thy modest spires,
And holier glow my altar fires,
Delaware, my Delaware.

In all the struggles of my life,
Delaware, my Delaware,
The restless turmoil of its strife,
Delaware, my Delaware;

May all my toil, with heart aflame
For wealth or honor or for fame,
Bring naught but glory to thy name,
Delaware, my Delaware.

WENDLYN GREMMINGER
Administrator.

On Wednesday, March 31st, 1915
At 1 o'clock P. M., Sharp

One house and stable, in good shape
and a large garden; 20 bee hives with
bees; lot of empty hives and fixtures.
Attention will be given and terms
made known by,

WENDLYN GREMMINGER
Administrator.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

For
NEAT and BEST
JOB WORK

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer
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Novel With Sunday Star

Even the big Philadelphia newspapers do not supply such an attractive and costly feature as will be given each week with THE DELMARVIA SUNDAY STAR, Wilmington's progressive newspaper, beginning on March 7. On that date The Star will begin issuing a fiction supplement containing a complete new copyrighted story of full book length each week. No waiting for a week to see what the next chapter will be. The whole story will be printed at once and this feature alone will be worth the whole cost of The Star, which is five cents the copy.

Besides The Star will continue to publish a fine magazine section, all the important telegraphic news and all the news of Wilmington and Delaware. The Star prints more sporting news and pictures of interest to the people of this section than all the other papers. It is clean and well edited and should be read by every Delawarean.

Order your newsdealer to leave a copy for you or subscribe by mail \$1.50 a year.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

—OF—

Personal Property

The undersigned, will sell at Public Sale the property of Sylvia Gremminger located at Seventh and High streets, Odessa, Del.,

On Wednesday, March 31st, 1915

At 1 o'clock P. M., Sharp

One house and stable, in good shape and a large garden; 20 bee hives with bees; lot of empty hives and fixtures.

Attention will be given and terms made known by,

WENDLYN GREMMINGER
Administrator.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
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1915 TIME TABLE 1915



The Iron STEAMER CLIO

WILL LEAVE
Odessa and Port Penn
for Philadelphia

AND RETURN FROM
Arch St. Wharf, Phila.

AS PER TIME TABLE

ODESSA MARCH PHILA
Monday, 1, 7:00pm Tuesday, 2, 5:00pm
Thursday, 4, 11:00am Friday, 5, 5:00pm
Monday, 8, 5:00pm Tuesday, 9, 11:00am
Thursday, 11, 5:00pm Friday, 12, 5:00pm

Steamer will leave Port Penn 12 hours later than Odessa time.

Grain, Fruit and Stock Freight at Reasonable Rates.

Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all consignments.

For information in regard to Freight, apply to
F. B. WATKINS, Manager
Odessa, Delaware

WILLIAM W. ROSE, Purser

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